INSIDE TODAY



Monday, December 5, 1983

Lebanese gather around the site near Jounieh, north of Beirut, where a U.S. Corsair jet plunged into a house after being shot down during yesterday's American air strike. The pilot ejected safely into the sea and is now back in American hands.

LLETIN:

marines killed in Beirut

RUT (AP). — Eight U.S. Marines were killed

icinity of Beirut Airport. S. Navy ships opened fire on anti-government s, which pounded the Marine encampment at airport with rockets, small arms fire and

ined artillery barrages. arine spokesman Maj. Dennis Brooks confirthat navy ships had opened fire, but did not idenbe vessels, nor their targets. He said the gunfire the result of beavy, sustained artillery, rocket, larms and mortar fire that the marine positions been under since approximately 7 p.m.'

"The entire airport perimeter" had come under wo were wounded last night in beavy shelling in fire, he added. Thunderous explosions from the naval gunfire rocked neighbourhoods of the capital some 10 kilometers away.

"We have eight dead and two wounded," Brooks said. The marines were responding with automatic weapons and M-60 tank fire.

Heavy artillery shells thundered through the Shouf Mountains above Beirut last night as Lebanese Army and Druse militiamen blasted each other's

Beirut itself was rocked by explosions as Shia Moslem guerrillas attacked army positions.

imblatt promises to lift ege of Deir al-Kamar

"UT (AP). - A spokesman for nese Druse leader Walid latt announced yesterday that rces will lift the siege of the tian mountain village of Deir imar, where an estimated) Christians have been trapped

iree months. reporters in Beirut that all as in Deir al-Kamar will be alto leave within 11 days "so they can reunite with their

families for Christmas and the new year." He said this included both the estimated 30,000 civilians and a few hundred rightist militiamen.

Druse leaders will continue contacts with ambassadors of the four nations contributing to the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon — Britain, Italy, France and the U.S. - and with the International Red Cross to prepare for the release. "which will be com-(Continued on back page)

ubarak again blasts S. Israel accord

(O(AP). - Egyptian President Mubarak yesterday called).S.-Israeli strategic agreement saster," in his second attack on eported pact in as many days. 'e hope it's not true...Of course 📑 true, it will be a disaster...it but America's friends in a very /ard position," Mubarak told ters following a meeting with ing Niger President Seyni

yptian officials say that U.S. dle East envoy Donald sfeld will visit Cairo tomorrow. ing a message from U.S. Presi-Ronald Reagan to Mubarak ining the agreement.

e agreement was reached in lington last week between an and Prime Minister Yitzhak iir. It calls for a joint military nittee to plan joint exercises storage of U.S. military ware in Israel.

yptian Foreign Minister Kamal an Ali told reporters later rday that Mubarak's political er. Osama al-Baz, was briefed

RO (Reuter). — PLO chairman

r Arafat was quoted yesterday

ring he would like to move his

afat said in an interview with

eckly political review Rose al-

ef: "I wish I could move my

yptian President Hosni

arak told reporters on Saturday

Arafat is welcome to come to

), but government officials here

ted that this implied the setting

of a Palestine Liberation

quarters to Egypt.

quarters to Cairo."

afat wants to base PLO in Cairo

by U.S. Secretary of State Goerge Shultz and Rumsfeld on the pact during a two-hour meeting in Washington on Saturday.

The first Egyptian criticism of the pact came from Butros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, on Friday. This was followed by similar attacks from Prime Minister Fuad Mohieddin and Mubarak on Saturday.

Mubarak said the agreement is an "obstacle" in the path of peace in the Middle East. He said the U.S. is supposed to be a "judge," and criticized it for "taking sides" with one of the involved parties.

In Baghdad, the official Iraqi al-Thawra daily said the latest U.S. Israeli rapprochement cancelled out Reagan's 1982 Middle East peace plan and blocked the road towards U.S. involvement in peace

"America has now become an overt enemy of the Arab nation and not a mere ally of our Zionisi enemy," the paper said.

Organization headquarters. "We

welcome Arafat in Cairo. We have

no objection against him visiting

Arafat and 4,000 supporters ap-

peared closer to leaving northern

Lebanon last night after the UN

Security Council agreed to let them

depart under the symbolic protec-

The flag was one of the

condition for withdrawing his

guarantees Arafat had requested as

forces from Tripoli. (Moda'l P. 2)

us," Mubarak said.

tion of the UN flag.

receive an advance this month on the next cost-of-living pay rise due early next year. But since the Histadrut and the Coordinating Committee of Economic Organizations could not come to an agreement on the size of the advance and the day of payment, different sums will be paid and on different days. The government will follow the pattern set by the private employers

TEL AVIV. - All workers will

Histadrut goes it

alone on C-o-L

Yesterday morning, due to the failure of the Histadrut and the Coordinating Committee to renew negotiations, the labour organization's central committee ordered the payment of a 17-per-cent advance between December 18 and 25 to employees of all Histadrut enterprises.

After the meeting, Histadrut (Continued on back page)

Reagan warns Syria of further reprisals after U.S. air raid

Israel denies collusion with U.S. against Syria

Jerusalem Post Staff

Israel yesterday flatly denied foreign press reports of a secret plan for military collusion against Syria allegedly worked out by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir during their Washington talks last week.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, addressing reporters in Jerusalem just hours after the U.S. air raid on Syrian targets in Lebanon, said "all

these reports" are not true. At the weekly cabinet meeting, Shamir, reporting on his Washington visit, assured the ministers that no plans had been laid for operational coordination between American and Israeli

And cabinet sources were at pains to insist that Israel had not been consulted, or even informed, in advance of yesterday's American air action, If Israel did receive any forewarning, the sources said, it was short and "purely technical - to avoid aerial mishaps."

At the same time, though, both Shamir briefing the cabinet and officials briefing the press acknowledged that the Syrian military threat had been a focal issue in the Washington talks. "The two sides shared their common concerns over the rapid pace and massive scope of Syria's arms build-up," officials said. "There was an inten-

sive exchange of views." Shamir will strive to maintain this distinction - between operational collusion and intensive discussions with Washington - when he addresses the Knesset this afternoon on his trip.

He will try to allay fears already voiced by opposition spokesmen that the "strategic cooperation" dis-cussed in Washington could drag Israel into military adventures against the Syrians which would not directly serve Israeli interests.

A cabinet minister told The Jerusalem Post last night that to date, as far as the cabinet knows. Washington has made no request of Jerusalem that conflicts with Israel's own interests. Moreover, this government would not blindly respond to any such request," the minister asserted.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

By WOLF BLITZER Jerusalem Post Correspondent and agencies

WASHINGTON. - U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday defended the first American air strike against Syrian positions in Lebanon, and promised to continue such a policy if "unprovoked" Syrian attacks continued.

In a statement made at the White House shortly after returning from a weekend at Camp David, the president also insisted that the U.S. action was not coordinated in any way with either Israel or the Lebanese government.

He confirmed that two U.S. planes were downed during the operation. One American pilot safely parachuted into friendly Lebanese-controlled territory. He was later brought to the U.S. aircraft carrier Independence.

Two other pilots aboard a second downed aircraft are missing. Reagan said.

Other U.S. officials said the U.S. Embassy in Damascus had been instructed to negotiate their release. Reagan said he did not know of the accouracy of Lebanese radio reports that one of the two pilots

had been machine-gunned while

been captured by the Syrians.

What was clear was that the use of the direct American air power in Lebanon represented a significant escalation against the Syrians and their Druse, Palestinian and Shia al-

Until now, the U.S. strictly avoided any aerial involvement, preferring artillery or naval bombardment against hostile positions.

Ever since Israel and France started their aerial strikes in recent weeks, however, the Americans have come under increased pressure to adopt a similar strategy. But there was strong opposition to this from some influential Pentagon and State Department elements, who feared both military and diplomatic

ramifications. Reagan was described by White House aides as having personally given the authorization on Saturday while still spending the weekend at Camp David - to go ahead with the mission, following repeated Syrian firing at unarmed U.S. reconnaissance flights over Lebanon.

Pentagon officials said some 40 Syrian-fired, Soviet-made antiaircraft missiles were used against 28 U.S. planes involved in the operation.

Standing alonside his wife on the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

2 U.S. planes downed in raid on Syrian targets in Lebanon

BEIRUT. — U.S. warplanes struck the second airman was killed. back at Syrian anti-aircraft batteries in Lebanon for the first time yesterday, losing two planes shot down. One airman was reported killed, another captured, and another

rescued. Some two dozen A-6 and A-7 fighter-bombers flew a retaliatory strike against batteries in Lebanon's central mountains at about 8 a.m. Lebanese security sources said the Syrians brought down an A-7 Corsair and an A-6 Intruder with Soviet-supplied, shoulder-fired mis-

The A-7 crashed into a residential area in Jounieh, on the Lebanese coast, and the pilot — identified as Navy Cmdr. Edward Andrews, 41, of Virginia Beach, Virginia -parachuted into the Mediterranean and was rescued with what the Pentagon called "minor injuries."

The A-6, which carries a two-man crew, crashed into a barren mountainside near Kafr Salwan, 24 kilometres east of Beirut, A Syrian military communique said one flyer was captured, and radio reports and Syrian soldiers at the crash site said

Ayman Alwar, a Lebanese photographer on assignment for the Associated Press, said he rushed to

the Kafr Swalan crash site. When he arrived, one crewman with a missing leg was still seated amid the wreckage, alive but unable to speak or move. Syrian soldiers lifted him out and placed him in a jeep, Alwar said.

American crewman sitting in a second jeep guarded by Syrian soldiers. The aviator was dressed in his flight suit, and the only visible injury was a small cut on his face. A few hours later, Syrian soldiers

Alwar said he saw a second

told reporters that one of the crewmen had died from his injuries. The U.S. Marine spokesman in Beirut, Major Dennis Brooks, said

only Corsairs and Intruders were involved in the raid. Both aircraft are relatively slow ground-attack aircraft designed to carry a heavy load of bombs.

Brooks said the 1,500-strong U.S. Marine contingent in the multinational force in Beirut had gone on alert following the raid.

"We're on condition one." he said, referring to the marines' highest alert. "We are not straying far from our bunkers." A Lebanese Arny officer who

witnessed the raid from a mountain village said the subsonic U.S. planes were lined up abreast as they swept in from the Mediterranean for the He estimated the planes must have been visible to Syrian lookouts

and Syrian radar stations on the mountains overlooking the sea for several minutes before they struck. As the planes crossed over Syrian lines, Syrian batteries opened up

with missiles and conventional antiaircraft fire "from all sides," he ad-The two jets were the first

American planes shot down by hostile fire since May 1975, when Kampuchea brought down three marine helicopters during the rescue of the cargo ship Mayaguez off that country's coast. The Lebanese security source

said the American planes were brought down by SAM-7s fired from the villages of Otada, Ain Soha

and Arbaniyeh, which are about midway between Beirut and the farthest of the target cities. He said surface-to-air missiles fired from the same area shot down an Israeli jet during a November 20 air raid by

The area where the A-6 Intruder crashed is in the mountains above the village of Kafr Salwan. Wreckage from the craft was strewn for hundreds of metres across barren landscape of rocks and scrub

Some of the wreckage was still burning as reporters arrived. But jubilant Syrian soldiers stood or sat on other parts of the downed aircraft holding up their hands in vic-

The other American plane came down in a residential neighbourhood in Jounieh, It struck one house directly, collapsing its second floor, and sprayed wreckage into the facade of a four-storey building nearby.
State radio said six persons were

injured on the ground, and one neighbour said two were in the house that was struck.

Syria links U.S. air strike to Reagan-Shamir accord

By DAVID BERNSTEIN Post Mideast Affairs Reporter and agencies

Syria has directly linked vesterday's U.S. air strike against its positions in Lebanon to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's visit to Washington last week, strongly indicating that it believes the visit resulted in some form of farreaching joint military pact designed to oust it from Lebanon.

A similar position was taken yesterday by Syria's super-power sponsor, the Soviet Union, with Moscow Radio connecting "the esstrategic agreement reached during

the (Shamir) visit to Washington." So too did Syria's Lebanese ally Walid Jumblatt, whose Progressive Socialist Party issued a statement in Damascus describing the American raids as "a manifestation of the U.S.-Israeli alliance forged in the White House," and denouncing them as "part of the hostile U.S.-Israeli plot against Syria and Lebanon which aims at spreading American hegemony over the entire

Damascus Radio broadcast a statement by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam, in which he pointed out that the American action came close on the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

calation of the fighting by the U.S. and Israel in Lebanon with the new

Reagan reaffirms U.S. friendship

By WOLF BLITZER Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. - U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday used the occasion of a colourful Hanukka candle-lighting ceremony to announce

region.'

that the U.S. would leave the UN if Israel were ever expelled. The president also welcomed the recent strengthening of the "bonds" between the U.S. and Israel, declaring "they must never be broken."

Reagan said that he told Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir last week: "Israel has a friend in America and America stands by its friends." At the ceremony, Reagan clearly seemed pleased by the symbolic meaning of the menora and the struggle for Jewish freedom 2,200 years

He made no mention during his brief remarks, much of which reaffirmed America's commitment to increase Soviet Jewish emigration, to yesterday's downing of two American planes inside Lebanon.

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o progress reported in ending port strike

By YTTZHAK OKED [™] YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

AVIV. — While talks to ive the stevedores' go-slow e remained deadlocked last i, farmers were threatening to n the ports and load their uce themselves on ships for ex-

🎎 Histadrut-affiliated gultural organizations, however. ioned against such action. They fmilitant farmers that while they I the harm to exports created le eight-day-old go-slow strike, evedores have legitimate pay

demands that must be negotiated. Farmers say they have already had to destroy \$500,000 worth of ex-

port fruits and vegetables because of the strike, and that harvesting has been halted. Stevedores at Haifa and Ashdod ports are "working to rule," which

means moving a minimum of cargo on and off the docks. They are demanding an increase in their Representatives of the stevedores, the Ports Authority and

the Histadrut were trying to reach a

compromise on the issue yesterday, .

but as of press time last night, no solution had been found.

El Al and CAL cargo planes are moving some fruits and vegetables to European destinations, but farmers' representatives said only a fraction of Israel's produce will reach their Christmas markets if the port slow-down is not resolved im-

The ship-owners meanwhile announced vesterday that because of the losses which the go-slow strike has caused them, they are imposing a surcharge on their shipping rates. They acknowledged that 14 days'

notice must be given before such a surcharge may be implemented, but added that they are requiring deposits on account against the surcharge. The deposits, to be paid immediately, would be 15 per cent of an importer's freight charge and 5 per cent of an exporter's freight

The Shippers' Council, which represents importers and exporters, objects to the deposit. Yesterday the council asked the finance minister to intervene to stop the strike and save the country's ex-

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK 4 D Executive Service Bureau. Dan Hotel, Tel-Asiv. Branches at Ben Gurion Airport and main hotels. U.S. Subsidiery, Israel Discount Bank of New York.

By DAVID RICHARDSON

Jerusalem Post Reporter

the "command post" they have es-

tablished at Joseph's tomb in Nablus still maintain a daytime

presence there, met with Prime

Minister Yitzhak Shamir last night.

The settlers have been

demanding a tougher line against

Arab demonstrators and stone-

throwers who they claim have

become the bane of their lives and

threaten to keep non-ideologically

motivated Israelis from moving

The settlers erected several tents

as a command post and maintained

an all-night vigil at Joseph's tomb to

back up their demands following

last week's attack on one of the set-

Zvi Slonim, a resident of Bracha

which overlooks Nablus, said on

emerging from Shamir's office that

he and his colleagues left the

meeting "with a feeling that the

matter will be dealt with at the

highest level and to our satisfac-

The settlers earlier let it be

known that they see opposition

from Attorney-General Yitzhak

Zamir as a major obstacle to apply-

ing more Draconian, and in their

view more effective, measures

against local trouble-makers.

TEL AVIV. — Starting next month,

holders of Visa credit cards are to

be billed twice monthly for their

credit charges, which are

automatically deducted from their

bank accounts. Isracard is to begin

the more frequent billing in

It became clear yesterday that

Isracard, which is run by Bank

Hapoalim, cannot introduce the

twice-monthly deduction scheme in

January, since its contract with its

several hundred thousand clients

specifically states that no change

can be made without 60 days'

Visa, which is run by Leumi and

Discount banks, has a proviso that

allows it to make a change after

Banking sources said yesterday

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i

yesterday urged the cabinet to

PLO chief Yasser Arafat and his top

Sources close to Moda'i, confirm-

ing last night that he had made this

proposal, said the energy minister.

believes it would be wrong for Israel

to allow Arafat to escape with im-

punity — especially after the release

of so many PLO terrorists in the re-

Moda'i himself made it clear at

the cabinet session that he was not

suggesting Israel attack a UN ship

carrying Arafat from Tripoli to

safety abroad. His proposal ap-

parently was that Israel strike

There was no evidence yesterday

that Moda'i's activist approach is

Jerusalem Post Staff

METULLA. - Israel Defence

Forces officers in Southern

Lebanon yesterday told Lebanese

notables that Israel would do

everything possible to permit easier

The meeting took place in

Nabatiya and included several

members of the Lebanese parlia-

ment and merchants, who have

been particularly inconvenienced

In Sidon yesterday, religious and

political leaders in southern

Lebanon announced that they have

travel over the Awali River.

by the restrictions.

before Arafat can embark.

cent prisoner-exchange.

that the bi-weekly deduction will

only seven days' notice.

February.

notice.

Visa, Isracard to introduce

twice-monthly credit billing

Moda'i wants Israel to capture Arafat

authorize an attempt to capture nation yesterday of the UN Security

IDF hopes to loosen Awali restrictions

firmly decided "to continue with oppressing the population."

aides before they can get out of under a UN flag.

again,

across the Green Line.

Four representatives of Jewish

'post' at Joseph's tomb

the West Bank.

tablishment of an additional instal-

lation at the site goes beyond the

terms of a permit issued by the local

military governor which allows the

settlers to run a daytime yeshiva in

the building built about the tomb. Meanwhile in Nablus, a Border

Police foot patrol was attacked with

a petrol bomb late yesterday. No in-

In Jerusalem, special branch

detectives yesterday arrested

Shahada Manawi, secretary-general

of a West Bank labour union as-

sociated with the PLO, shortly

before he was due to open a union

meeting in the East Jerusalem

Chamber of Commerce offices.

Manawi was detained for un-

Security prisoners being held at

the Jenin Prison have started a

hunger strike to protest against con-

ditions in the building, their families

benefit credit card holders, since

many firms, which have stopped ac-

cepting the cards because of infla-

tion, may start accepting them

Clients will not lose out, since the

amounts they used to save due to in-

flation are still being saved today,

because inflation has doubled in re-

Isracard's announcement came

after the head of the industry and

Trade Ministry's consumer division,

Ovadia Shragai, wrote the company

that shortening the credit period

At the same time, the ministry

began an examination of the plan-

ned changes. Since the announce-

ment was made by both firms at the

same time, the ministry says that the

credit card companies might have

acted contrary to trade regulations.

shared by his cabinet colleagues:

meanwhile, issued a strong condem-

Council's decision to rescue Arafat

UN," said secretary Dan Meridor,

to transfer terrorists from one

place, where they have brought

death and destruction, to another

place, from where they intend to

continue sowing death and destruc-

Cabinet sources said Israel would

have made no comment had the

feels is entirely out of place.

quest." The announcement was

made at the conclusion of a sit-

down strike by some 100 Moslem

leaders, which began on Saturday in

The leaders also called upon

Moslems throughout the world to

"raise their voices against the

Zionist enemy, which is endanger-

ing world peace." They also con-

demned Israel's decision to restrict

travel across the Awali River as

southern Lebanon from the rest of

the country. And this is in addition

to every-day problems, which are

Avraham for its own purposes.

A municipal source said last night

that the subject of moving Birkat

Avraham will probably be placed on

the agenda of the ministerial com-

mittee on Jerusalem. Letters on the

issue have also been sent to the two

chief rabbis and the Ashkenazi chief

After last Thursday's incident,

three Arabs and two Jews were ar-

rested and later released. Two

persons were slightly injured.

rabbi of Jerusalen.

likely to effectively cut off

the central mosque.

The cabinet secretary,

would be a breach of contract.

cent months, the sources said.

specified "security reasons."

juries or damage were reported.

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ı	AMSTERDAM	2	28	4	39	clear
ł	BRUSSELS	-1	30	7	45	dear
ı	BUENOS AIRES	14	57	22	61	dear
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ı	GENEVA	-5		_	28	cloudy
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ł	HONG KONG	18	ы	22		cless
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ı	OSLO	0		4	-	cloudy
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SWISSAII

THE WEATHER

est: Partly cloudy to fair.

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	Homidity	Mis-Max	Мø
Jerusalem	24	1320	21
Golan	28	12-20	21
Nahariya	59	8-22	23
Safad	41	10—16	17
Haifa Port	39	15—23	24
Tiberias	41	1226	27
Nazareth	_	13	_
Afula	43	7— <u>23</u>	24
Shomron	34	9— <u>22</u>	23
Tel Aviv	69	11-20	22
B-G Airport	59	1022	23
Jericho	30	10-26	26
Gaza	88	13-20	21
Beersheba	38	7—22	23
Eilat	32	1426	27

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Interior Minister Yosef Burg and Rabbi Mordechai Kirshblum will be the guest speakers at the annual Tora Scholarship Dinner at the Jerusalem Hilton Hotel in honour of Rabbi David Telsner's 75th birth-

The Herzliya branch of Emunah, the national religious women's movement, last night held a dinner at the home of U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis to raise funds to establish Herzliya's first religious day nursery for children of working mothers. The hostess was Carol Flatten, wife of deputy chief of mission Robert Flatten.

In Memoriam

memorial service for Timna Yeriel will be held at the Neveh Ilan cemetery at 4 p.m. today.

Shamir appoints economic adviser

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has appointed top Rassco executive Nissim Baruch as his economic ad-

The appointment was announced after yesterday's cabinet meeting. It was done, the announcement said, "with the blessing" of Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad.

Baruch, a Hebrew University graduate and one-time Treasury aide, is already moving into a suite of rooms in the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem.

Baruch, 52, will be authorized to attend all meetings of the cabinet economics committee, of the executive of the Treasury, and of the top echelon of the Bank of Israel.

British Labour 'hasnt' stopped admiring Israel'

TEL AVIV. - British Labour Party deputy chairman Roy Hattersley assured guests at the annual Balfour dinner at Beit Sokolow last night that British Labour has always had "particular ties" with Israel and has lost nothing of its admiration for the state, which he termed "one of the greatest events of the 20th century."

Labour's resolutions in favour of the Palestinians in the past couple of years were merely attempts to introduce realism into romance, Hattersley told the gathering.

Jerusalen Post Reporters

in the Old City of Jerusalem in three

days, there was a brawl yesterday

evening between newly observant

Jews living in the Moslem Quarter

involved were students from the

Birkat Avraham, Torat Kohanim

and Shavu Banim Yeshivot. The

three yeshivot are in the Moslem

Quarter, and repeated friction between the students and their

neighbours led to the Jerusalem

municipality's request yesterday to

have the Birkat Avraham Yeshiva

Police were still trying to deter-

mine who was to blame for the

latest fracas. No arrests have been

Mayor Teddy Kollek's adviser on

Arab affairs Maurice Zilka said last

night that the students "used gas"

against their neighbours, who then

retaliated with a barrage of stones.

that one of their associates was

hospitalized, a check of the city's

hospitals last night failed to disclose

Despite claims by the students

announced.

and their Arab neighbours,

In the second incident of its kind

Yeshiva students, Arabs in Old City brawl By ROBERT ROSENBERG and MICHAEL EILAN

that anyons had been hospitalized under such circumstances. But a still unknown number of Arabs received first aid after tear gas was used by the yeshivot stu-

dents in the brawl. The municipality has sent a letter to OC Central Command Amnon Shahak asking for the army's help in

removing Birkat Avraham.

At one time the city hoped the army would take over Birkat

Slain soldier buried in Holon

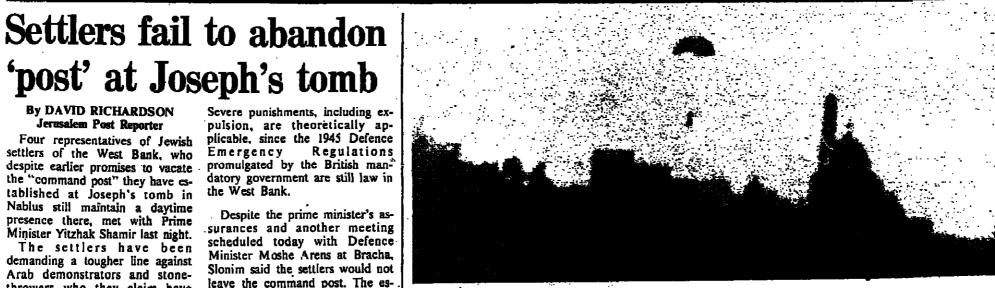
HOLON (Itim). - A large number measures to prevent the kind of inof people attended the funeral yesterday afternoon of Rav-Turai Aharon Yanovsky, 37, who was killed on Friday when the IDF convoy in which he was riding was ambushed in the marketplace in Nabatiya in southern Lebanon.

The deputy commanding officer of Yanovsky's unit said the deceased, who served as a machinist in the Ordnance Corps, was an excellent professional who won the esteem of his unit. The unit commander said that the army will take

cident in which Yanovsky died. Yanovsky was buried in the military section of the Holon cemetery. He leaves a wife and two daughters aged 5 and 11, as well as

his parents and a younger brother.

BAZAAR. - A three-day bazaar of local hand-made carpets, bags, dresses, scarves and children's embroidery ends today at the Beduin resettlement area of Arouar in



U.S. Navy Commander Edward Andrews, 41, parachutes to safety against a silhouette of the Lebanese coastline town of Jounieh, after his Corsair jet was hit by a Syrian missile.

ISRAEL-U.S. (Continued from Page One)

What the U.S. in effect asked of Shamir and Defence Minister Moshe Arens, the minister said, was that Israel stay put in Lebanon for the time being, and continue to act firmly in defence of its troops and in

support of the Jemayel government. The U.S., for its part, is toughening its own stance in Lebanon in line with Reagan's determination to staunchly resist Soviet or Sovietsurrogate aggrandisement worldwide. "U.S. actions in Lebanon are a product of the president's policy and personality," the minister said. "They are certainly not a product of

Israeli persuasion. The minister predicted further American strikes at targets in Lebanon. Yesterday's shooting down of two planes will strengthen U.S. resolve, he said.

Shamir in his report stressed Washington's disillusionment with the moderate Arab nations, especially Saudi Arabia. They have failed to "deliver" - both in Lebanon and as regards the Reagan plan for Palestinian association with Jordan, he said.

Shamir said the Reagan plan was mentioned in the talks, but that he replied that Israel remains committed to Camp David, and hopes other parties join in negotiations on that

Secretary of State George Shultz dwelt during the talks on the needto improve the "quality of life" in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. But the (sraeli side, having prepared in advance for this line of criticism, adduced statistics showing a steady and impressive rise in the gross national product and in living standards in the areas under Israeli administration. The problem, Shamir argued in Washington, is not economic but political - and the Camp David autonomy scheme is

the way to solve it.
Shamir told the ministers that he complained about the activities of the U.S. consulate-general in

UK papers: U.S. and Israel agreed to strike Syrians

By HYAM CORNEY

Jerusalem Post Correspondent LONDON. - Saturday's raid by Israel on Lebanese bases used by Syrian-backed terrorists "will be followed by a sharp blow to Syria. This blow would be struck by Israel with American support - not just the blessing of the Americans, more

This is stated by the Sunday Times in a front-page lead story which bears remarkable similarity to one in yesterday's Observer, leading to speculation that the stories were leaked, possibly as part of a campaign to force the British government to withdraw its small contingent from the multi-national peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

The Times report, written by two of its London-based staff, was headed "U.S. Anti-Soviet pact with

The Observer report, also on the front page, was written by its London-based Middle East analyst Patrick Scale, and was headed "U.S. and Israel in deal to hit Syria."

According to Seale's report, based on "well-placed western and

Arab intelligence sources,' America and Israel concluded a

'secret agreement to cut Syria down to size - by war if need be." Saturday's strikes by Israel "are seen as a first taste of what is to come." This might take the form of "a massive Israeli air offensive against Syrian troops in the Bekaa

The "anti-Syrian strategy," Seale adds, "lies at the heart of the U.S.-Israeli agreement on strategic cooperation." America is being so generous that "observers are convinced that this is the price demanded by Shamir for an important and dangerous service yet to be rendered."

The Sunday Times report agrees that the "sole purpose of the joint U.S.-Israel political military comittee... is to find ways of removing the

Syrians." The paper quotes a "highly placed Middle East source" as saying that under a new secret understanding agreed by Shamir and Reagan," America would come to Israel's aid if Moscow intervenes in a Syria-Israel clash.

Road accidents kill four

Four persons were killed on Saturday night in two separate accidents involving a head-on collision on the old Haifa-Tel Aviv highway and a, single-vehicle mishap in which a car went off the road near Ein Karem in

Three persons died and three others were seriously injured when a Peugeot and a Subaru collided head-on near Kibbutz Ein Carmel. Police said those killed in the Subaru were the driver, Hananya Lechayani, 32, of Acre, and Miriam Kimchi, 21, of Haifa. The name of the deceased in the Peugeot has not been released. Two passengers in the Subaru and one passenger in the Peugeot were seriously injured.

In Jerusalem, Yosi Rivas, 17, of Beit Vegan, was killed when the Subaru he was driving rolled into a wadi after it went off the road near Ein Karent. Two of the three passengers in the car were slightly injured. In an accident yesterday afternoon, eight persons were severely injured when one car strayed into the path of another on the Beersheba-Arad road. All the injured were taken to Soroka Hospital in Beersheba.

REAGAN

(Continued from Page One) south lawn, Reagan said: "We don seek hostilities there. Our missi remains what it was, to he stabilize the situation in Beirut of all the foreign forces can withdrawn and until the gover ment of Lebanon can take over authority of its own territory. "But we are going to defend a

forces there," he said "We haven't fired at anyone a less it has been to return fire again attacks made upon our forces said. "Yes, if our forces are tacked we will respond. We're go to defend our personnel that

Undersecretary of Staffe Lawrence Eagleburger said that had been told the mission was a cessful.

Eagleburger said the strike w destroyed a Syrian command a as well as two other sites from whe Syrian-organized fire had attack U.S. reconnaissance planes. U.S. has made clear to Syria, he ded, that if it continues such tacks, the U.S. will respond

"If we don't get shot a
Eagleburger said, "we won't shot them. I hope Damascus got

message last night."
Meanwhile, U.S. and Israeli ficials declined comment on report in the London Sunday Th that the U.S. and Israel had signs secret document promisi Anerican support for Israel in event of direct Soviet involvem in a future conflict between Isr and Syria. (See Page 2)

An Israeli official merely said report was "interesting," althohe repeatedly declined to cit

confirm or deny it. In Paris, U.S. Defence Secret Caspar Weinberger warned § that the U.S. "will continue to Syrian positions in Lebanon if t

shoot at American reconnaises flights.

Weinberger, who is in Paris talks with French Defence Mind Charles Hernu, said daily rei naissance flights over Lebanon cessential for the safety of the cell multi-national force, which e

and British contingents. Weinberger and Hernu. cording to French sources, wer near complete agreement on need to keep the multi-nation force in Beirut, to back Lebar President Amin Jemayel's gov ment and to respond to provocations.

prises American, French, lta, - :::

The French sources said there were some differences, as on the final aim to be purand on the role the Palestin should play in the search for a f dle East agreement.

It was not known whel Weinberger met or is planting meet Jemayel, who arrived in. yesterday morning from Washington meetings with Rea-

Shamir rebukes David Levy for complaining to media

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir chided Deputy Premier David Levy at yesterday's weekly cabinet session for having complained to the media last week that he was not getting any briefings about the progress of the top-level talks in Washington, an informed source said after the

evacuation been organized under meeting. the auspices of the International Levy, who was acting prime Red Cross. In that case, the evacuaminister during Shamir's absence in tion would have been seen to be a Washington (and who also holds the purely humanitarian act. UN inhousing portfolio), said last Thursvolvement, however, implies a day that he was embarrassed and political significance which Israel perplexed at knowing nothing about the talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and therefore having nothing to reply to his colleagues' inquiries. civil opposition to the Israeli con-

Shamir said at the cabinet meeting that any minister who. sought to air a disagreement, a mis-

should not use the media, but should "follow the proper course of putting a direct query to the prime minister in private."

Shamir was replying to Levy, who mentioned his lack of information during the course of his comments along with other ministers about the Washington talks. Shamir was described by one of

those present as "rebuking Levy forcefully rather than angrily. Shamir's colleagues took this as a signal that the prime minister would not tolerate the sort of backbiting his predecessor Menachem Begin sometimes chose to swallow in

Shamir said that he and Defence Minister Moshe Arens, who accompanied him to the U.S., agreed that they would send a summary of their talks to Jerusalem on Tuesday.

the talks went on until Wednesday, and as a result, a cable which was sent arrived only late on Thursday. Had Levy contacted him in the U.S., Shamir said, he would have given orders to speed up the cable describing the talks.

A brief discussion followed Shamir's explanation, with some ministers noting that past premiers had not briefed the cabinet in Jerusalem until their return, and other ministers asserting that interim briefings had in fact been sent back to Jerusalem.

Levy added that he did not expect the entire cabinet to have been briefed by cable while the prime minister was away. Even when top level talks had taken place in Israel, Levy said, the cabinet as a whole had to wait until the next weekly session. But since he carried

the responsibility of acting products in a during Shamir's absence, Levy he should have been kept in the

Levy said he commented or lack of information last week response to a reporter's questi-Ministers felt that Levy sti up with his complaint to the miand that he failed to employ. customary political shrewdbecause his feelings had been !

One of the ministers told -Jerusalem Post: "He seemed realize that his action was mature, but he's had his ups. downs before, and in the long. his position in the Likud is st. He commands a lot of backit the Herut forums. Every? knows Levy contributes some to the Likud that nobody else supply,"

U.S. military grants may top \$1.4b. 'if Israel needs more' Post Diplomatic Correspondent

America's pledge to give Israel \$1.4 billion in military grants for fiscal 1985 is "not necessarily Washington's last word," according

to cabinet sources here. The \$1.4b. figure is \$300m. less than Israel had requested. But the sources said there is an understanding that we will get more if we

day's cabinet meeting, at which Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defence Minister Moshe Arens reported on their talks in Washington.

The \$1.4b. figure represents an increase on the \$1.275b. which the administration had originally plan-

The sources spoke after yester-

SYRIA LINKS (Continued from Page One)

heels of Israel's air strikes in Lebanon on Saturday. He charged. that it "unveils the nature of the ioint Israeli-American action that was reached during the visit of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to Washington recently." Khaddam is reported to have

made an identical charge in four apparently identical messages sent to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klebi, Islamic Conference Secretary-General

In his messages to Perez de Cuel-lar, Klebi, Chatti and Rao, Khaddam called for international action against what he described as America's "aggressive policy" in the region.

Referring to yesterday's raids, Kliaddam said:

"In an escalatory military move, U.S. aircraft today hit our positions" in Lebanon. Two soldiers were killed and 10 wounded," he added. "These aggressive actions un-

Habib Chatti, and Indian Foreign cover the U.S. political aims in the Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, as region as process and the tole of its chairman of the Non Algabed Contract Schames and the Minister Movement.

The unveiling of the tombstone for

Judge JOSEPH HERBSTEIN 5

will take place at the Savyon cemetery on Friday morning, December 9, 1983, at 11.30 a.m.:

ned to grant Israel in military aid for fiscal 1985 (the year beginning in October 1984)

But Arens had hoped to be able to persuade American policymakers that Israel needs the full \$1.7b. According to the cabinet sources.

there are still hopes here that Arens's detailed explanations of Israel's requirements will indeed achieve the desired effect In addition, the cabinet sources

reported with evident gratification, the U.S. has undertaken that its military aid to Israel will continue to grow beyond 1985. In other words. the 1985 figure is not to be seen as a peak or plateau. If Israel needs more, more will be made available. This, according to the sources, was the understanding with which Shamir and Arens left Washington.

The prime minister, in his report to the cabinet, dwelt at length on the economic achievements of his visit to the U.S.

One American decision that

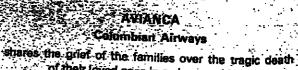
would impact almost immediately

the Lavi warplane. In the longer term, the decision principle to establish a "free ! area" between the U.S. and I would have major implication

agreement, once instituted, c increase Israeli exports to the by as much as 30 per cent. The U.S. has undertaken to clude negotiations on the free t

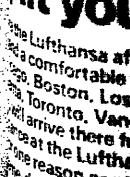
area "within a matter of mon according to cabinet sources. Similarly, Israel is hoping

speedy negotiations and pro decisions on the "prepositioning American supplies in this cou This is one of the issues to be to up by the political-military committee, and Israeli official predicting privately that work begin during 1984 on American medical facili alongside Israeli hospitals.



of their loved ones in a plane accident.

ISRAEL YANOWSKY ELDAD RON 5-1 EREZ FRIEDLANDER FI Connecti



المكذا ون الأصار

on Israel's economy, Shamir 🐼 was the approval for the outle \$250m. in Israel for developme the Israeli economy, Shamir & The cabinet was told that

Colice officer suspended for alleged misuse of prisoners sparking the police inquiry.

Jerusalem deputy police commander Muzav the Felix Seban was suspended last night internal police inquiry apparently that could lead to criminal

gres against him.

Three Jerusalem police sergeants also got notices.

aspector-General Rav-Nitzav Arye Ivtzan edly showed that Seban used work and soners and police supplies for repairs and police supplies for repairs and soners work in his Jerusalem flat. de the decision after the investigation alsoners and police supplies for astruction work in his Jerusalem flat.

Varional police headquarters also said Seban

The suspension shocked the Russian Compound police headquarters, with senior officers and colleagues of Seban saying that they had expected "at most" a slap on his wrist.

According to police sources, Seban and Rav-Samal Meir Nahmani, Ray-Samal Rishon Elias Alshukani and Ray-Samal Rishon Yitzhak Avital will continue to receive half pay until the investigation is completed and a decision is made regarding their future in the force.

The report of Seban's alleged use of prisoners and building supplies carmarked for refurbishing the lock-up at the Russian Compound first broke in the local press a month ago,

Seban came to the force a few years ago from another of the country's security forces, and specialized in administration in the local police

Work-release prisoners serve their sentences by doing eight hours a day of menial labour under police supervision and are sent home at night on their own recognizance.

The three sergeants are apparently involved for transporting prisoners and supplies to Seban's flat. Their cooperation in the inquiry apparently led to the dropping of a police request for a remand order against them last Fri-

Cairo farm official visiting Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter TEL AVIV. - Hussein Hanawi, a senior assistant to Egyptian Agriculture Minister Yussul Wali, arrived here yesterday as a guest of Agridov, the government company for the export of agricultural know-

Hanawi is scheduled to meet this morning with Agriculture Minister Pessah Grupper,

In June 1982, an agreement was signed between Agridov and Egypt's General Organization of Agriculture Production to cultivate part of a farm in the Nile delta. The Dutch government is also participating in the project.

Judge to rule on tape of alleged radio cheat

TEL AVIV (Itim). - The trial of a police officer charged with using a two-way radio to cheat on high school matriculation exams is awaiting the judge's decision on the admissibility of a recording of the alleged cheating made by an

amateur radio operator. Pakad (Chief Inspector) Ito Ciehanover is accused of broadcasting questions during the mathematics and Bible matriculation exams to an accomplice, who then radioed back the answers. The alleged exchange was accidentally overheard by an amateur radio operator, who recorded it.

Ciehanover's attorney argues that the recording of the alleged cheating was made in violation of the laws against bugging, and is thus inadmissible as evidence. Magistrates Court Judge Eliezer Cohen said yesterday he will rule on the admissibility of the recording at

Woman gets six years for smuggling heroin

TEL AVIV (Itim). - A London woman yesterday was sentenced by Tel Aviv District Court to six years in prison for smuggling 444 grams of heroin into the country last May.

Ritba Tooley, a secretary, was arrested upon her arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport, carrying the drug inside two cartons of cigarettes. Police were waiting to arrest her after receiving information from an informant.

Judge Victoria Ostrovski-Cohen said in passing sentence that Tooley could not have been an unwitting courier of the drug, but deserved consideration because of her familial status. Tooley is the mother of three children, one of whom suffers from cancer and the remaining two live in an orphanage.

ELECTRO-OPTICS. - An- ultramodern electro-optics factory, whose customers will include the aviation industry, was inaugurated Migdal Ha'emek.



Using fire from the memorial lamp at the tomb of the Maccabees, President Chaim Herzog lights the hanukkia at Beit Hanassi yesterday. Young members of Maccabi ran to Jerusalem from the Maccabean birthplace of Modi'in carrying the torch.

Lewis reportedly advised getting rid of Ariel Sharon

By YITZHAK OKED Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis reportedly advised the late deputy prime minister Simha Ehrlich a year ago to get then defence minister Ariel Sharon out of the cabinet because of the strain he was causing between the U.S. and Israel.

The two reportedly met several months before Ehrlich's death, and just before the Kahan Commission on the Sabra and Shatilla massacres submitted its findings.

The conversation between Lewis and Ehrlich was reportedly included in transcripts which were written by Agriculture Ministry spokesman Nastali Yaniv and handed over to the Ehrlich family after the minister's death.

Asked to confirm the contents of the talk Yaniv said he could not deny that the conversation between

Lewis and Ehrlich took place. But he said that he had given his oath to Ehrlich never to disclose the contents of such talks. He insisted that he had not leaked

the reports, but would not say whom he suspected of being responsible for the leak. According to the reports, Ehrlich

and Lewis never mentioned Sharon by name, but called him "that per-

Lewis is reported to have hinted in his talk that then prime minister Menachem Begin was not being invited to Washington because of U.S. dissatisfaction with Sharon's policies in Lebanon and with his criticism of the U.S.

Ehrlich is reported to have stated in the same conversation that he believed Begin would not allow Sharon to have a significant job after the findings of the Kahan Commission were made public.

Spanish official promotes tourism

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Reporter Ignacio Vasalio, director-general for tourist promotion of the Spanish government, met yesterday with Tourism Ministry Director-General

Rafael Farber in Jerusalem. Vasalio said the visit was the first of its kind for a Spanish official in

israei. The two agreed to cooperate on marketing packages which would include both countries for tourists from a third country. There are already, such, packages, from the U.S., and they are to be extended to

Canada. Vasalio told Farber that during

promotion has been doubled and the price of package tours cut.

Spain had some 26 million tourists last year. Some 12,000 to 15.000 Spaniards visited Israel, and about 40,000 Israelis visited Spain

Rabies found in North

SAFAD (Itim). - Two cases of rabies were diagnosed over the weekend among cows belonging to residents of the Arab village of Akbara near here: Veterinary authorities believe the disease is being carried by wild foxes and have warned residents to fence in their ficulties, Spain's budget for tourist | destroyed.

Prague prisoners' share 32-year-old memories

Jerusalem Post Reporter L AVIV. - Professor Eduard lestucker's last appointment in white before returning to England ierday was an early lunch with pam veteran Mordechai Oren. It is almost 32 years ago to the day t the two men were sent to prison Prague following the Stalinist ge and Rudolf Slansky show

Is of December 1951. Dren is now a white-haired kibznik of Mizra, and Goldstucker s in Brighton and is a professor comparative literature at Sussex liversity. The two became friends the Leopoldov fortress prison in - <u>- vakia.</u>

* It was the highest security prison walls 16 metres high. When we e allowed out of virtual solitary finement to exercise for half an r in the courtyard, it was natural we conversed and professor we conversed and exchanged ic villed yesterday.

peaking to each other in English German, the two men recalled ouring together in the prison

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TifA. — Twenty men and

ikind from a nuclear holocaust

ved here aboard the Sol Olym-

- yesterday morning to begin the

int leg of a pilgrimage to

site of a Trident nuclear sub-

ine base on Good Friday, April

metres on foot, conveying their

sage of world peace.

to media

hey set out from Bangor, Seat-

1982, and have covered 12,000

hey walked across the U.S., and

land, France, Switzerland, Italy

he group is made up of four

man Catholic priests and three

man Catholic Japanese nuns,

lay Christians ranging in age

Jerusalem Post Reporter

L AVIV. - Former U.S.

retary of state Cyrus Vance ar-

-red in Israel last night for a four-

visit as a guest of Tel Aviv

iversity. Tomorrow he is to give

major address at the opening of

Dayan Centre for Middle

stern and African Studies at the versity. His subject will be U.S.-

The Dayan Centre will con-

idate existing research organs of

university, such as the Shiloah titute for Middle East Research

I the Bronfman Programme on

rish-Arab Relations, and will add

T 🖸 the israel museum, jerusalem

מוזיאון ישראל, ירושלים 🗣

#AJF# MUSEUM - 6/12, 10/12 TEL-#VIY MUSEUM - 8/12, 12/12

כל ההצגרת באנה 21.00

ALL PERFORMANCES AT 21.00

act relations.

and through Ireland, Scotlandi

Yugoslavia and Greece.

hichem on Christmas Day.

-men dedicated to saving

2.000km. anti-nuke march

5 conclude in Bethlehem

unce arrives for speech at Tel Aviv U.

eiderdowns. They also had a rough time working in the uranium mines

in Bohemia. For two whole weeks the secret police grilled me about my connection with Oren. They simply would not believe that I did not know the man before Leopoldov." Goldstucker related.

Before being arrested and charged with treason, Goldstucker had spent 15 months in Israel as the first envoy of the Czech government. The past week spent lecturing here on Franz Kafka, as guest of the Austrian Embassy, was his first visit' since then.

Goldstucker was a little luckier than the 78-year-old Oren - he spent four years in captivity before having his life sentence reduced in the post-Stalin period, compared to Oren's 5% years in prison "for spying," ostensibly as a major in the service of British intelligence. Oren was arrested in 1951 in Czechoslovakia on his way back to Israel from a peace congress in East

In a Tel Aviv restaurant yester-

One member, Father George

Zabelka, 68, was the chaplain of the

509th bomber group of the U.S. Air

Force which dropped atom bombs

on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

has become convinced that no con-

flict should be resolved by killing.

The group is staying in Haifa for two days and will their walk through Nazareth and Galilee to

Jerusalem, from where the pilgrims

will walk to Bethlehem. After

Christmas, each will go his or her

new ones, such as Moshe Dayan's

personal archives and a scholarship

fund for students and researchers to

the field of Middle Eastern and

meetings with Prime Minister

Yitzhak Shamir, President Chaim

Herzog and other top officials, as

well as a closed academic discussion

at the new Dayan Centre and op-

portunities to tour the country. It is

part of a larger Middle Eastern tour,

which began with a visit to Egypt as

the guest of President Hosni

Mubarak and is to continue with a

visit to Jordan as King Hussein's

מלון לרום ירגעולים ברום ierusələm hotəl

Vance's visit here is to include

own way.

African studies

He was stationed with the group

Recollections of their lives 32 years ago as 'prisoners of Prague' are shared over lunch yesterday by Prof. Eduard Goldstucker (left) and Mordechai Oren.

day, the two men talked about the Greek Catholic bishops and clergymen who were jailed with them, about the men who suffered beatings and those who attempted

Oren in 1958 published an account of the experience in his book Prague Prisoner.

At the lunch with them yesterday were Mapam leaders Chaika Grossman and Gad Yatziv.

gynecologists. The hospital's clinics

are open, but there are no bed

patients, partly due to the

reorganization and partly to

Hospital management is to meet

Misgav Ladach Hospital lays off staff

Jerusalem's Misgav Ladach hospital recruit more top Hospital has laid off 70 workers following the partial closure of the hospital three weeks ago by the Ministry of Health. The employees are to remain on unpaid leave until the hospital carries out ministry recommendations for its reorganization, made after a patient died following surgery there.

on the island of Tinian in the South Pacific, but they did not know that The recommendations require, among other things, that an they were to drop the atom bombs, anesthesiologist be on duty at all "We only knew that it would be a times; that a laboratory be in operabigger bomb than had ever been tion at all times; and that the dropped," he said. Since then, he

this week with Health Minister Eliezer Shostak to press its appeal for financial aid. Misgav Ladach is a private hospital and has so far not received any government money, a situation its management says must

facilitate renovations.

call back its workers and resume functioning fully. (Itim)

change if the hospital is to be able to

for more personnel. Cohen explained. The committee, representing 1,500 nurses and other workers with the exception of doctors, declared a its demands for more staff were re-

jected by the Ministry. Cohen said 93 more workers are needed to cope with the increased workload caused by the opening of three new departments, an internal medicine ward, an intensive-care surgical ward and a coronary-care ward with a total of 45 more beds.

Rambam Hospital staff threatens strike committee has renewed its struggle Togata Jerusalem Post) Reporter : 275 -1

HAIFA - The Rambam Hospital staff is ready to take job action including a strike - unless demands for additional personnel are given "serious consideration" by the Health Ministry, staff committee chairman Meir Cohen said yester-

The strike threat was suspended last month because of the treatment of wounded survivors of the Tyre military headquarters bombing. But now that the emergency is over and the last of the wounded have been discharged from the hospital, the

TA U. project to aid disadvantaged youth By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter TEL AVIV. - Junior high school students at the Tichon Ironi Tet and Yehuda Halevy schools in the southern part of the city are the first to participate in a Tel Aviv University project for the advancement of youth from poor areas. The 280 students (about a quarter of the combined student population of the two schools) were chosen as a result of teacher recommendations and tests for the project that began recently.

Prof. Moshe Smilansky of the Tel Aviv University school of education, who heads the project, said there are still very few students from poor areas in Israel's universities. "We believe there is untapped potential for excellence among

these children," he said. The project's efforts to tap this potential will include not only tutoring in school subjects but enrich-

ment courses in everything from computers to philosophy, as well as lessons on how to study. The pupils will participate in activities three days a week after school, one day a week on the un-

iversity campus and the other two at their own schools, local public libraries or elsewhere in the community. The project will work with these pupils up to their matriculation exams at the end of grade 12. In addition to the university, other participants in the project include the Tel Aviv municipality

Secondary Education.

Orgad, Zipori demand Bezek changes first

Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad and Communications Minister Mordecai Zipori told the cabinet yesterday that they have agreed to the registration in Reshumot (official gazette) of the Bezek public communications company on condition that

organizational changes demanded by the Treasury are implemented. Representatives of both ministries will meet on the issue. Last Thursday night, Communications Ministry engineers blacked out TV for an hour because of delays in establishing the company.

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ALE DIVUETS SAVE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S LIVES

French march against racism | Protesters hit may yield new equality laws

PARIS (Reuter). - France is to some 700 writers and academics extoughen anti-racist laws after a march for equality ended Saturday in a rally attracting 60,000 in Paris,

officials said. Junior Minister for Social Affairs Georgina Dufoix said she would ask parliament for special credits to

WORLD NEWS

fund anti-racist campaigns. Justice Minister Robert Badinter will draft a law defining racist violence as a crime and enabling anti-racist organizations to initiate court proceedings in such cases, officials added.

Saturday's rally was the climax of a 1,200-kilometre anti-racist march which began two months ago in Marseilles with little publicity and 30 demonstrators, half of them French and half of them children of

North African immigrants. In seven weeks, three government ministers joined the march, pressed support and Moslem, Christian and Jewish leaders backed the demonstration.

Marchers on the final leg from Place de la Bastille, in eastern Paris. to Montparnasse, in the south of the capital, included External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, Cultural Affairs Minister Jack Lang and Junior Environment Minister Huguette Bouchardeau.

Most political parties on the left and the main unions called on their supporters to take part in the final march, while opposition leaders said they would stay away.

The idea for the march came to Toumi Djaidja, a young Algerian, as he was recovering in hospital after being shot when he intervened in a fight at a housing estate outside

S. Korea catches 2 'agents,' sinks 'spy boat from North'

SEOUL (AP). - South Korean authorities said yesterday that two "armed agents" were captured and what they described as a North Korean spy boat was sunk near the southern port city of Pusan.

They said a large amount of equipment was seized from the two men who were apprehended while swimming to shore on the outskirts of Pusan in frogmen's gear.

The two swimmiers were detected by South Korean Army guards on the shoreline of South Korea's main port, 352 kilometres south of Seoul, the officials said. They were captured late Saturday night, and about 20 minutes later. South Korean Navy and Air Force units spotted what they said was a North Korean spy boat seeking to flee the area.

The South Korean forces attacked and sank the boat, authorities said. They did not give a size or type of the vessel, nor did they say if there were any casualties inflicted. There were no casualties on the South Korean side.

The two men captured were said to have suffered slight injuries when seized and were hospitalized in

Vatican wants to mediate in stalled nuclear arms talks

ROME (AP). - Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's secretary of state, said yesterday the Holy See-wants to "mediate" between the U.S. and the Soviet Union about reviving their talks on limiting medium-range nuclear arms in Ецгоре.

"It (the church) seeks to mediate between the two parties, bringing together the positions and clarifying misunderstandings," Casaroli told reporters.

"I am convinced that the Holy See has this possibility, because despite its extreme weakness in the military and political field, it enjoys a place of moral prestige in the world that makes dialogue possible," he said.

The cardinal, the No. 2 man at the Vatican, gave no details. Last week after returning from

Washington, he said the Vatican would not get involved in "mediations in the technical sense" on specific issues. Rather, the Holy See seeks to be a conduit for expressions of good will, he said.

Casaroli told reporters he was pessimistic about obtaining positive results because "the conflict was too strong." "However, I repeat, I think it is

possible that this approach will happen," he said in apparent reference to Vatican mediation efforts.

The Soviets walked out of the medium-range arms talks on November 23 when the first of NATO's 572 cruise and Pershing 2 missiles began arriving in Western Europe. But talks between the superpowers on limiting long-range nuclear weapons have continued.

in wasted manpower and some

The team contract system has

been operating on a very limited

scale for several years, but since Yuri Andropov took power as Com-

munist Party leader a year ago,

it in both manufacturing industry

In the past, the method has met

a return to a capitalist-style wage

system based solely on financial in-

There has also been opposition

from managers and regional of-

ficials, who see it as a dilution of

their control over the workers, and

from the workers themselves, who

and agriculture.

sharp increases in efficiency.

Soviet industry switching to team incentive-pay system

MOSCOW (Reuter). — The Soviet decree said this has led to a cutback leadership yesterday called for a speedup in the introduction of a new labour system making workers' wages more closely dependent on their performance.

A decree issued by the Communist Party and the government said the so-called "team contract" system has proved highly successful in raising productivity and should be quickly applied to all sectors of industry. But ministries, regional authorities and trade unions must insure it is put into effect much

more rapidly, it said. Under the system, workers have to form teams that receive a group payment for their labour from factory managers. The workers then decide among themselves how to

share out the money. The group's income is heavily dependent on its output or produc-

often prefer the comfort of a guaranteed monthly salary. tivity levels, and the government

TAIPEI (Reuter). - Taiwan's ruling Nationalist (Kuomintang) Party won a landslide victory in Saturday's partial parliamentary elections with opposition candidates capturing nine of the 71 seats being

The result was seen as a foregone conclusion because of firm Kuomintang support from its two million members, the military, and

Loosely-bound opposition groups, mostly native Taiwanese, ran on a platform opposing martial law and demanding the right to form new political parties. Among their winning candidates was Xan Su-min, whose husband was jailed for sedition after anti-government

Kuomintang wins big in Taiwan voting riots in 1979. Partial parliamentary elections

have been held every three years since 1969 as more seats are added to the legislative Yuan (parliament) due to rising population.

21 burned to death in Bogota bus crash

BOGOTA (AP). - Twenty-one passengers were burned to death early Sunday when a bus crashed against a utility pole and caught fire in Bogota, Colombian police said.

The police report said four other persons suffered injuries, and one person apparently was uninjured. Witnesses told authorities the bus was travelling at high speed.

Pershing site

SCHWAEBISCH GMUEND, West Germany (AP). - Four people, including an American priest, slipped onto a U.S. Army base yesterday morning and damaged a Pershing missile transport, authorities said.

Armed guards surrounded the four about 15 minutes after they cut through a fence shortly after 8 a.m. and began bashing the transport and a truck with crowbars and other tools, West German police and army officials said.

No shots were fired, according to officials at U.S. Army Europe headquarters in Heidelberg.

The saboteurs "smashed windows and cut the hydraulic lines" on the vehicles, said an army spokeswoman. No estimate of the damage was available, but the transport, she said, was worth about \$150,000.

An anti-nuclear group called Plowshares claimed responsibility for the attack in a telephone call.

Skylab mission extended by one day

HOUSTON (AP). - The "very successful" Spacelab I mission will be extended by one day, weather permitting, to give more time to perform experiments, U.S. space agency officials said Saturday.

A joint announcement by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and its Spacelab ! partner, the European Space Agency, said the mission would be extended one day, for a landing scheduled for Thursday at Edwards Air Force Base, California.

"That's good news," pilot Brewster Shaw said when told of the

Shaw immediately asked that the astronauts be allowed time for taking more pictures during the extra day, particularly the four scientists working in the Spacelab in the

cargo bay of the shuttle Columbia. The astronauts spent Saturday conducting medical experiments, taking pictures of distant stars and repairing equipment.

Trudeau ends tour of Persian Gulf

KUWAIT (Reuter). - Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau left Kuwait yesterday at the end of a five-day Gulf tour seeking support for his peace initiative and expanding bilateral relations.

Trudeau has put forward proposals for easing world tension. calling for direct talks among the nuclear powers, the U.S., the Soviet Union, France, Britain and China.

Before leaving Kuwait, Trudeau met members of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and representatives of the Kuwait Investment Company to seek their help in increasing investment in Canada and encouraging the setting up of joint ventures, trade sources

Ugandan Air Force chief among crash victims

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP). - A there has been a drive to introduce helicopter crash last Friday night which took the life of Uganda's army chief of staff, Maj. Gen. David Oyite-Ojok, also killed the East with strong resistance from African nation's air force chief. ideological hardliners who saw it as Radio Uganda disclosed yesterday. Besides Oyite-Ojok, the radio said the crash killed Lt. Col.

Alfred Otoo, director of Uganda's small air force, Lt. Col. Wilson Okwonga, commander of the military hospital, Maj. Stephen Abili, director of engineering, Capt. Harry Oloch, the helicopter pilot, Lt. John Kirago Katoo, a staff of-ficer, and Staff Sgt. Chris Kamar.

The radio said the names of the two remaining victims would be announced after their next of kin are informed.

6,200 Somalia youths ioin mass campaign

MOGADISHU, Somalia (AP). More than 6,200 secondary school graduates left here yesterday to take part in Somalia's biggest voluntary movement since a 1974 literacy campaien.

The youth, whose nine-month stints will exempt then from next year's military conscription quota, will join government programmes registering others for army service, teaching Arabic, collecting taxes, immunizing villagers and stopping trade in marijuana which was banned last March.

apes called sivapithecus found in

deposits 10 million years old in

The new find appeared to have

been about the size of a modern

female gorilla, weighed about 60

kilos, and had a very short, pushed-

The fossils' exact age will be an-

Leakey, director of the National

Museums of Kenya, said the search

began when his daughter Louise, 11.

other fragments on a preliminary

Pakistan, India and China.

Fossils indicate 'new ancestor' of humans

NAIROBI (Reuter). - An anthropologist on Saturday displayed a handful of 17-million-yearold "missing link" fossils that may oblige scientists to revise long-held theories about the earliest ancestors of ages and humans.

Kenyan Richard Leakey showed reporters at the Nairobi Museum pieces of the jaw of an ape-like creature that inhabited what were then tropical forests in northern Kenya between 18 and 20 million years ago.

"It is quite dramatic," he told a news conference. It shows that a distinct species of ape existed at the same time as the proconsul ape, hitherto thought to be the earliest ancestor of all primates and man. "The reason that we are so in-

trigued is that we have all grown ac-

customed to thinking that proconsul

is the common stem," Leakey said. "But here we have a clear case of something that is so different that there can be no serious discussion of this being a variant."

He said the discovery establishes that the separation between African and Asian apes, until now thought to have occurred around 12 million years ago, must be pushed back at least to 17 million yéars,"

According to conventional theory, proconsul is the base from which two lines tracing human development can be drawn, starting about 20 million years ago.

of human-type creatures in Asia through an early form of orang-utan, the other through African apes. Leakey said his find closely

resembled orang-utans and fessilized

One line traces the development

found a tiny tooth fragment while walking in an arid border area of northern Kenya near Ethiopia's Lake Stephanie. He was about to organize an expedition at the site, called Buluk, when his wife, Meave, found the

trip last July.

in face, he said.

nounced later.

Hard-hearte

Venetians Post Sports Staff
Carrera of Venice are ada that they will not allow Mac Ramat Gan's basketball squa remain in the Korac Cup, bec of the appalling error of send single telegram announcing withdrawal for financial reason flurry of telegrams and telep calls over the weekend faile

Merchant of Venice. FIBA, responsible for i national basketball, is prepare allow the retraction, if all clu the group agree. Two have dor but the Italians will not relent

move the Venetians, who rema

hard-hearted as Portia in

Since dispatching the rash at considered telegram, Maccab raised the \$60,000 needed to a three overseas Korac Cup gi but apparently the Israelis die realize that their notice wa revocable, and not just the ki ploy made to pry money out (government.

Scoring spree

LANDOVER, Maryland (AF Ricky Sobers scored 29 point ignited a 16-2 Washington sc spree that helped the Bullets Philadelphia's six-game wi streak with a 103-98 Nat Basketball Association victo Saturday night. Washington, broke a three-game losing : without the services of its le scorer and rebounder, Jef Ri who did not dress due to a so

hand. In New York, Bernard scored a game-high 31 point Bill Cartwright added 22 as the York Knicks streaked to fourth straight victory and consecutive win at home with 101 decision over the Ho Rockets. King's scoring spree points in the third quarter trig the Knicks to a 95-82 lead goir the final period.

the final period.

In Postiac, Michigan, Kelly Tripo Cliff Levingston ignited a Detroit rally the Pistous outscore indiana 18-9 through the first quarter and send them way to a 117-99 victory over the Tripocka scored 10 points and Levingst the Detroit rally that built a 10-9 Pist into a 28-9 advantage.

In Athanta, Eddie Johnson scored 2: Including 12 in the fourth quarter, 1 Athanta to a 102-91 win over the C Cavaliers, thus snapping a three-gan struck. The Hawks trailed 72-68 going fourth quarter, but Johnson started the

fourth quarter, but Johnson started the chack with a field goal and Doursbigue put Atlanta ahead to stay at 85-84 with on two free throws.

Seeds surprised

MELBOURNE (Reuter), - Brkish D player John Lloyd rose to the chalin grand slam event for the second time when he ousted American 14th set Denton is the third round of the Austral Denote in the inited round of the Australian is Open at Kooyong yesterday. Lloyd, set the seedings in the U.S. Open in Sept reaching the quarter-finals, best Denote ing finalist here for the past two years.

Brian Tencher of the U.S., seeded I bowed out of the tournament after a tou against the young Australian Davis Cup Cash, who won 6-4, 7-6, 6-7, 2-6, 7-5. Meanwhile, the top two seeds, Ivan Czechoslovakia and American John M moved one round closer to the final in what are seeded to meet. Lendl beat Austrio Fleming 6-7, 7-6, 6-3, 6-4 and 3/defeated India's Ramesh Krishman 6-4, In the women's event, former chample Mandiikova of Czechoslovakia was : withdrawial, when she palled a musch groin during her centre court singles ma American Sharon Walsh and was forced

Israeli rankings

By JACK LEON Post Sports Reporter TEL AVIV. — Israel's junior tennis c Amos Mansdorf, 18, is in 257th plac latest Association of Tennis Profession. interst Astociation of Termis Professions singles rankings. He has thus climbed 1 up the ladder in one fell swoop, by finishing as runner-up in the recent \$25,1 tournament in Helsinki, Finland. The cludes a total of more than 1,006 play-rankings beard or professions.

Shlomo Glickstein has dropped dow Shlomo Glickstein mas propped place in the singles rankings, while he is the doubles. Shehar Perkis is 294th in the standings — having climbed 166 place indicer in less than three months — and

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Basketball

Tonight's National League games: K. Motzkia vs. Upper Gallier Holon vs. Afala Betar TA vs. Mac. TA Mac. RG vs. Mac. Daron

Bezek Cricket Victoria 555 for 5 deci. (Graham Val

Mick Taylor III not out). Pakistan 321 for 5 (Mudasuat Naz Javed Misadad, 85, Quantus Omat 79. Marathon stoics

FUKUOKA (Regier). — Japan's Toshib

overcame a leg lajory to best Jona Ba Tanzania is the last 100 metres to

Fukuoka International marathon vesici

the fourth time. Seko, 27, clocked a time hours, eight minutes, 57 seconds. Ikani who had led the race from the staff, will



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Sunday, December 4, 1983

Jerusalem Pon

Seeds surprise

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Le anese President Amin mayel and Israeli Prime ister Yitzhak Shamir



Gemayel Gets A Pep Talk And Shamir Gets a Deal

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

RESIDENT Amin Gemayel of Lebanon came to Washington last week hoping the United States would have some answers to the problem of putting his country back together again. He is returning to Beirut with sobering news. The Reagan Administration had some modest suggestions such as the formation of joint economic and military committees to facilitate aid requests. But it had no sure solution for ridding Lebanon of the Syrians, who control 60 percent of the territory, or the Israelis, who dominate 30 percent, It had no panacea for reconciling the divided factions, or for reviving the crumbling economy. Mostly what the Americans did was to encourage Mr. Gemayel to hang on Bud try to be a leader of a nation, not just of downtown

Americans officials, frustrated over the inability of the Arabs to pressure Syria into matching the Israeli agreement to withdraw, and determined to forge a close relationship with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, who preceded Mr. Gemayel here last week, said that they had "no grand plan, no magical wand" for Lebanon's problems. The view from here, reinforced by the high-level talks with the Israelis, is that Mr. Gemayel must widen his political base, expand his army's control

of the countryside, and act more "presidential."

For some time, many American officials have lamented what they regarded as Mr. Gemayel's lack of leadership. They believe he has been slow in trying to forge a government of national reconciliation, and in ordering his American-trained army to move out and show the national flag beyond Beirut's city limits. But there was also some sympathy for Mr. Gemayel, a man thrust into the presidency only because his brother, Bashir, was assassinated. He is being asked to do what may be impossible—stand up to the Syrians, negotiate with the Israelis, and remain on good terms with the irreconcilable Lebanese ethnic and religious groups.

Lebanon's disarray dates from the civil war of the 1970's but is now worse than ever. The country is in a state of virtual partition between Israel and Syria. The northern city of Tripoli is being decimated by warring Palestinian militias. The once proud Lebanese economy is at its lowest ebb. The only hopeful sign for Mr. Gernayel is that the United States, despite its protestations that the Lebanon problem should be solved by Lebanese, must make an effort too. Lebanon has become a major political problem for President Reagan, who is expected

to announce his candidacy for re-election next month. Some 2,000 marines are stuck indefinitely in the outskirts of Beirut, with little likelihood of their being withdrawn until a semblance of stability is established. Priority is

being given to finding a formula to do that. The United States is counting on a mixture of firmness and conciliation to produce results. The firmness is to be provided by the American Sixth Fleet offshore, along with the French and British ships, the continued presence of the multinational force, and the newly declared strategic cooperation with Israel. During Prime Minister Shamir's three days in Washington, the Administration approved a series of concessions to the Israelis

and announced the formation of a joint political-military committee that is to coordinate military planning, joint exercises, and stockpiling of American military equipment in Israel,

Beyond the specifics, the most important result of the talks was the American-Israeli agreement to coordinate policy more closely and to seek ways of bolstering the Gemayel Government to put it into a position to achieve the withdrawal of foreign forces.

Israel, no less than the United States, would like to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. But the Israelis say they have to be sure that the security of their northern borders is ensured, and that the Lebanese do not yield to Syrian pressure and abrogate the Israeli-Lebanese agreement signed on May 17. The agreement was negotiated by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and allows the Israelis some political and economic gains in Lebanon once Israeli troops are pulled out. Mr. Gemayel has been under pressure from the Syrians and from his Lebanese adversaries to drop or alter the accord and an accompanying letter that permits Israel to keep its troops in Lebanon until Syria agrees to withdraw in tandem.

A Test for Syria

But Mr. Reagan told the Lebanese leader that neither the United States nor Israel favors changing the May 17 agreement. In fact, Washington would like to see closer cooperation between Mr. Gemayel's Government and the Israelis to demonstrate to the Syrians that their efforts to cancel the accord will not work. In Washington's view, if Syrian pressure produces the cancellation or revision of the accord, this will only encourage the Syrians to remain inflexible and to believe that they can force Israel out without doing anything themselves.

Mr. Shamir, after his meetings with Mr. Reagar said Israel was hoping for closer coeneration not only with the United States, but with the mayel Government as well, to deter the Syrians and create such a situation in which it will not be necessary to keep in Lebanon any foreign forces, including the multinational force, Israeli military forces, and of course, Syrian forces. One way this closer Israeli-Lebanese cooperation can be carried out is through Israeli encouragement to the Lebanese Army to take over an increasing share of security in areas now controlled by the Israelis in the south. The Israelis also can use their leverage on some Druse and Shiite groups to be more cooperative with the Gema-

Along with this firmness, Washington wants to test Syria's political intentions and see whether, as the Saudi Arabians contend, Syria is actually interested in an independent Lebanon. The Syrians, who have always regarded Lebanon as in their sphere of influence, dominate the major Druse and Shiite groups involved in the national reconciliation talks in Geneva with Mr. Gemayel. Washington, noting that the Syrians have let the talks proceed so far, is urging Mr. Gemayel to grant these pro-Syrian groups a significant share of political power, not only to end the civil warfare, but also to demonstrate good will to the Syrians. If pro-Syrian groups hold important posts in the Lebanese Government, this should ease Syrian concerns about "losing Lebanon" to the Israelis and Americans, Washington officials believe. But if the Syrians reject a good-faith effort at reconciliation by Mr. Gemayel, then it would show that they want "the whole loaf" in Lebanon, an official said, and this would prolong

Major News

In Summary

Assassination Sets Off More **Beirut Tension**

An assassination in Beirut last week reminded all the players in the Lebanese drama of the tenuousness of the cease-fire that had calmed the factional fighting since Sept. 26. Visits to Washington by Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir stressed the "genuine sense of urgency" about the situation and the need for political solutions.

An unknown gunman entered the West Beirut home of a prominent Druse, Sheik Halim Takieddin, head of the Supreme Druse Religious Court, and murdered him. Druse leader Walid Jumblat, who spends most of his time in Damascus since he narrowly escaped assassination a year ago, vowed vengeance and Beirut, under dusk-to-dawn curfew, tensed for more fighting. The ceasefire had begun to break down before the assassination as Druse and Lebanese Army artillery traded rounds and the airport once again had to be closed. Another member of the French peacekeeping force - the 77th - died, the victim of an ambush that appeared also to be an act of revenge, this time for the French shelling Nov. 17 of Moslem Shiite positions. An Israeli soldier died and four were wounded in an ambush in the southern Lebanese town of Nabatiyeh, and Israeli planes retaliated against Syrian-backed Moslem groups in the Shuf. The Israeli command claimed "accurate hits" on

the bases of "several terrorist organizations." French jets were also in the air, locating artillery batteries threatening French positions.

A ceasefire in the northern port of Tripoli seemed to be holding up no better. Rival Palestinian forces traded artillery rounds again and Yasir Arafat, the P.L.O. chairman, who has agreed in principle to leave Tripoli with what is left of his forces, demanded the protection of the United Nations flag during the evacuation by sea because, an Arafat spokesman explained, the Israeli Navy was "blockading" the port. While negotiations for the departure remained went on, the Security Council voted unanimously yesterday after two days of closed-door debate to allow the Arafat forces to leave under both U.N. and Lebanese flags. Ships provided by Saudi Arahia were expected to take the 4,000 to

5,000 Palestinians to Tunisia. With the United States Marine force around the Beirut airport "hunkered down" in positions that were more secure but also more isolated from the population, the Administration sought ways to break out of the impasse. Mr. Shamir left Washington with pledges of closer political and military cooperation. He also got renewed support for the evacuation agreement Israel made with Lebanon in May. President Geyamei, who had sought changes in the agreement to make it more acceptable to Syria and the factions it is backing, got some pledges of continuing financial and military support but mainly encouragement to be both strong and conciliatory. He said he hoped "we'll be able to accom-

plish some very important things within a few weeks," but he did not elaborate. (King Hussein of Jordan says he is ready to negotiate peace,

Reagan Breaks String on Aid

For some time, President Reagan has been rankled by his semiannual duty to certify progress on human rights and land reform in El Salvadox as a condition for continuing military aid. Last week, he got rid of the obligation by killing a bill extending the certification requirement.

The President's action, in a pocket veto, might prove embarrassing to Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering and American-supported moderates in El Salvador. With White House approval, Mr. Pickering had publicly condemned the recent surge of killings by right-wing death squads, warning the Salvadoran Government on Nov. 25 that by failing to crack down, it "runs an extremely serious risk" of causing a cutoff of American aid. Four days later, the Administration announced it was denying an entry visa to Roberto d'Aubuisson, the president of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly, who has been linked to right-wing terrorism. But the subsequent veto of the certification requirement sends a different signal; officials in Washington and Salvadoran politicians from moderate parties said it could be interpreted in El Salvador as tacit White House approval for right-wing terrorism, which the Administration at the same time continued to condemn. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam told a Miami conference on trade and investment in the Caribbean that right-wing terrorists in El Salvador and Guatemala were largely responsable for Marxist successes in the Caribbean re-

President Reagan, explaining his

action on the certification bill during question-and-answer session with high school students, said: "We know there are right-wing assassins and murder squads and so forth. We are doing everything we can to con-trol that. I don't think this bill would help." Having to certify progress in human rights every few months, he argued, would tell the Salvadoran right and left that if they step up the violation of human rights "so that we cannot certify, they - from whichever side - are helping to win their battle against the democratic Gov-

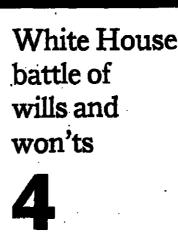
Secretary of State George P. Shultz said the certification process had produced artificial efforts to "manipulate facts" and was "a form of detailed management across a wide range of somebody else's country." Congressional Democrats condemned the action and said they would try to revive the requirement next year in a military appropriation

bill, which would be difficult to veto. Meanwhile, another bill that took effect last month would withhold 30 percent of the \$64 million in military aid for El Salvador this year unless a court reaches a verdict in the case of four American churchwomen murdered three years ago.

The criticism of Salvadoran lapses by Ambassador Pickering and other Administration officials was beginning to show at least partial results. Gen. Eugenio Vides Casanova, the Defense Minister, transferred Salvadoran military officials suspected of human rights abuses, including the intelligence chiefs of the Treasury Police and the National Police. The National Police then announced the arrest of three security policemen at the Constituent Assembly on charges of kidnapping a businessman.

Spacelab Gets **Up to Business**

After keeping fingers crossed and pocketbooks open for a decade, European nations finally saw their \$1



billion Spacelab carried into orbit last week by the shuttle Columbia. The bus-sized cannister, chockablock with experiments, sent a tor-

rent of data back to earth. "Columbia is America's dream if that dream doesn't work, ours won't either," the director of Spacelab's prime contractor in West Germany said in 1981. At week's end, the mission had developed a few kinks the film jammed in a special mapping camera and an electron gun failed — but things were still going well enough to help heal some of the diplomatic wounds caused by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's long struggle with shuttle development. West Germans picked up more than half of Spacelab's cost and also placed a Stuttgart physicist on board this premier flight.

Of 71 experiments scheduled for

the nine-day mission, one designed by French scientists provided an early highlight: first observation ever of deuterium, a form of hydrogen, in the upper atmosphere. Scientists hope to use the element as a tracer in determining the rush of gases in that poorly understood region. A string of biomedical tests on the human effects of weightlessness went well, though American scientist-astronaut Dr. Robert A.R. Parker was plainly annoyed by zealous queries from the ground. "You guys should recognize," he radioed, "that there are two people up here trying to get all your work done. I think you might be quiet until we get one or the other of them done." Officals conceded the schedule might have been too crowded.

A critical link between scientists in orbit and on earth was the \$100 million Tracking and Data Relay Satellite, which had been nudged into proper orbit after being launched awry from the shuttle Challenger earlier this year. NASA spokesmen said the satellite, recently plagued by multiple failures, was performing satisfactorily — minus a valuable high-speed transmission channel.



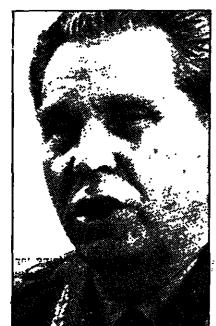
The World

Where East **And West** Still Meet

Soviet-American relations stayed bad last week, but not all bad. In the absence of the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, who hasn't been seen in public for more than three months, the Kremlin appeared to be proceeding cautiously. Despite the suspension at Soviet insistence of discussions on medium-range missiles in Europe, the other Geneva talks - on strategic weapons - continued in two sessions, with another meeting set for Tuesday.

In Moscow, Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, chief of the general staff, scheduled a rare news conference tomorrow on missiles, setting off speculation about whether the military was moving into a vacuum in the Kremlin or just covering for the absent Mr. Andropov, who is thought to be ill. There was also speculation about whether Mr. Andropov would reappear later this month at a delayed winter session of the Central Committee and Soviet Parliament.

According to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Mr. Andropov left the door open in a letter "to reconsider and possibly revise" the suspension of the medium-range missile talks. But Pravda, the Soviet party paper, ridiculed Mr.Kohl's interpretation as "shameless decep-



Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov

tion." The Russians walked out when the United States began deploying cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in NATO countries to counter Soviet SS-20 missiles in Europe. Soviet Gen. Yuri Lebedeyev warned of retaliation. He said new Russian "operational-tactical weapons with extended range" in East Germany and Czechoslovakia could knock out all the cruises and Pershings in Europe. Soviet missile submarines, he added, would be moved closer to the United States. However, each side appeared to be trying to maneuver the other into moving to merge the suspended talks with the continuing

discussions on strategic weapons. On the American side, an aide to Secretary of State George P. Shultz said that high-level Soviet-American talks would be a "logical" development next month in Stockholm, Mr. Shultz indicated he would be attending an East-West conference on disarmament on Jan. 17 and might meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

President Reagan, meanwhile, agreed to proceed with development of new weapons intended to shoot down enemy missiles, but he put off decisions on the pace and spending levels. White House security officials were told the Russians were making a "rather phenomenal effort" in this field. The current Reagan budget includes \$1.8 billion for research related to the new weapons, but some scientists and strategists have expressed doubt about their technical feasibility and others have warned they might dangerously complicate the arms race.

Bonn Minister Stands Accused

The Bundestag lifted the parliamentary immunity of Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff last week, clearing the way for his indictment in one of the biggest scandals of West Germany's 34-year history, Mr. Lambsdorff, an important figure in the now-strained ruling coalition, is accused of accepting bribes from one of the country's most powerful concerns.

He was charged with taking \$50,000 in 1977 and 1980 from the Flick industrial conglomerate in return for approving tax concessions on capital gains realized by Flick in the sale of Daimler Benz stock in 1975. Mr. Lambsdorff's predecessor as Economics Minister, Hans Friderich, chairman of the Dresdner Bank, was charged with accepting \$140,000 from Flick from 1975 to 1977.

Both are members of the Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in the coalition with the Christian Democrats. They denied the charges. Mr. Lambsdorff, one of the brightest members of the cabinet, declared, "I am neither dishonest nor stupid enough to jeopardize my personal, political and professional existence by sticking money into my pockets like that." He was backed by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats, and by the coalition leader, Chancellor Helmut Kohl. But Mr. Lambsdorff was expected to resign if an examining magistrate decided that federal prosecutors had enough evidence to warrant a trial.

The prosecutors, who investigated the case for two years, say the transactions took place when the party was allied in government with the Social Democrats; they suggested the money was taken more to help the Free Democrats than for personal enrichment. Premier Franz Josef Strauss of Bavaria, a strong critic of the party and of Mr. Genscher, took advantage of its political embarrassment to push his claims for a greater voice in national policy. Mr. Strauss heads the Bavarian version of the Christian Democrats and has' sought the foreign minister's

National economic policy was also thrown into doubt by the scandal. Mr. Lambsdorff, a strong advocate of free enterprise and minimum government intervention, has come under fire from businessmen who need help to weather the recession. He has also pushed trade with Eastern Europe and was critical of the Reagan Administration's efforts to disrupt the Soviet project to pipe natural gas to Western Europe.

Early Election For Japanese

Japan's members of Parliament last week sallied forth to the electoral wars. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, bowing to opposition party demands, dissolved Parliament six months ahead of the end of its four-year term and set the vote for Dec. 18.

Opposition leaders hoped to capitalize on the conviction of former Prime Minister Kakuel Tanaka, found guilty of accepting \$2.1 million in bribes for arranging purchases of Lockheed aircraft by All Nippon Airways. Mr. Tanaka, who is appealing the verdict, has rejected calls for his resignation. He heads the largest bloc inside the governing Liberal Democratic Party and played a key role in selecting Mr. Nakasone as Prime Minister last year.

Mr. Nakasone sought to dismiss the "morality issue," asserting that people who are said to be the best politicians" -- he mentioned Kennedy and Churchill - "were not the best moralists either."

Political experts predicted the Liberal Democrats would lose ground but keep control of the Government. They now have an edge of 30 seats above the 256 required for a majority in the 511-seat Parliament.

With encouragement from Washington and inadvertent help from Moscow, Mr. Nakasone has increased defense spending, a sensitive issue in Japan. The Russians have helped his case with statements on increasing Moscow's nucear missile forces in the Far East and the downing of a South Korean airliner with 28 Japanese passengers aboard in September.

At Home in **South Africa**

The South African Government struggled last week over what to do with a "black spot" that refused to be eradicated. Several hundred black families in the rural village of Magopa refused to obey a presidential decree ordering them off the land they have owned for 70 years. The villagers — who are surrounded by white communities and thus are known in Government circles as a "black spot" --- were supposed to be resettled in a nominally independent black "homeland" 60 miles away, Their refusal to do so, which was widely publicized, so embarrassed the Government that a Tuesday deadline passed without action.

Some villagers said they were worried that they would not be compensated for their homes. Others believe, as one resident said, that they "are better to die here," on land their ancestors bought before laws were passed preventing such pur-

chases by black people. The Government has pushed resettlement in part because those who move to homelands lose South African citizenship, thus ceding all claim to political rights within the country. The Government's information chief visited Magopa Friday to tell the villagers and the press that the Government was offering "a better life" in the homeland, but the standoff con-

Henry Giniger

Indian Rebels Released From Prison Last Week

Managua Loosens Its Grip, to a Point



By STEPHEN KINZER

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — The Sandinista Government stepped up its peace offensive last week at a moment when its political power seems secure but foreign alliances are weakening and economic prospects are poor. Insurgent forces pose only a limited military threat but they have contributed to a climate of extreme internal tension. These pressures, together with the urgings of friendly governments and a growing desire to ease the country's intense economic and social conflicts, are apparently behind Sandinistas' concessions to foreign adversaries — notably the United States — and domestic critics.

In recent weeks, 2,000 or more Cuban civilians and military advisers have left for home. Sandinista leaders are toasting Roman Catholic Bishops, conferring with leaders of opposition political parties, easing censorship and preparing to announce dates for elections in 1985. Interior Minister Tomás Borge said the Government had adopted "a policy of flexibility." The Reagan Administration, which has been

backing anti-Sandinista rebel groups, reacted coolly last week, rejecting Mr. Borge's request for a visa to visit the United States. There is "always a question of whether there is a reality be-

hind the words," Secretary of State George P. Shultz said last week. Domestic critics in Managua have also taken a cautious attitude. "The central question concerns their credibility," one said. "If these are just tactical moves to keep us quiet until they are strong again, we aren't interested. We need more than just words."

Despite the skepticism of their critics, the Sandinistas are clearly speaking in a more concilia-tory tone. Venezuelan bishops who visited Mana-gua to show solidarity with anti-Santista churchmen were received by the head of the Government, junta coordinator Daniel Ortega Saavedra. Important officials attended a reception for the bishops and their Nicaraguan counterparts; many guests were surprised when the Sandinistas presented gifts to the departing clerics.

The Sandinistas are also planning new overtures toward the private sector, many of whose leaders are bitterly disaffected. When the opposition newspaper La Prensa threatened to close for lack of newsprint, the Government quickly promised to make hard currency available so La Prensa could buy the paper it needed. ...

Last week, the Government also made overtures toward the Miskito Indian population, freeing 307 Indian rebels from prison and contacting United Nations authorities with an offer to arrange the return from Honduras of 13,000 Miskito

Indians, who had fled Nicaragua.

Sandinista officials have also offered to discuss the expulsion of all foreign military advisers and a freeze on armaments at current levels. These gestures "are not a sign of weakness," the offi-cials insist. Mr. Borge went so far as to declare them "signs of strength, because they show that we are not afraid to be generous."

The Sandinistas are in no immediate military danger. The insurgents have yet to capture a village. Their leaders no longer speak about toppling the regime by force. But the rebels have adopted an effective strategy of economic sabotage, burning crops, blowing up oil storage facilities and wrecking tractors and other heavy equipment. The Sandinistas have come to recognize that rebels may be able to bleed the economy indefinitely. Not all the economic troubles are due to rebel raids, however. Thousands of businessmen have left after concluding that the business climate was hostile. The Sandinistas have not been able to replace their productive capacity. High prices and food shortages are chronic and even Nicaraguans who support the Government are losing patience.

Foreign Pressure is Felt

The Sandinistas are also under pressure from abroad. Latin American nations such as Mexico and Venezuela and Western European countries such as France and Spain are warning that Nicaragua risks a ruinous war if concessions are not made. With 6,000 American combat troops on extended maneuvers in neighboring Honduras and powerful American gunboats off the coast, these warnings have taken on new urgency.

"We treat our revolution like a balloon," said a Sandinista official. "Right now, it seems the balloon is full to the point of bursting, so we are letting some of the air out. The tension is beginning to have too much of an effect on our people."

Leaders of the Central Intelligence Agencybacked insurgents met last week in Panama with Presidential envoy Richard B. Stone. They jointly called on the Sandinistas to open negotiations with rebel forces. But in Managua, Mr. Ortega rejected the offer. "The Revolutionary Government is not disposed to sustain a dialogue with counterrevolutionaries," he said. Adolfo Calero, head of the Honduran-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said Mr. Ortega's remarks 'close the door to a negotiated solution.'

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Many Western diplomats in Managua fear that the Reagan Administration is asking the Sandinistas to pay so high a price it may diminish prospects for a settlement. They were strongly criti-cal of Washington's decision last week to deny Mr. Borge a visa. "It was a great political error," said a Latin American diplomat whose country has been supporting United States goals in Central America. "People are worrying that Reagan does not know how to play this delicate game of international relations.

Nicaragua lives in fear of an invasion its leaders say could come at any time. Air raid shelters are ready in many backyards, trenches ring factories and teachers urge children to keep a satchel with spare clothes and other essentials heneath their beds so they can flee their homes on short notice. "An invasion would be against all logic," Mr. Borge said recently, "but we cannot assume that the White House and the Pentagon will always act logically."

Peking Hears Trudeau's Bid for Five-Nation Talks

China Strongly Favors Disarmament, for Others



Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in Peking last week.

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN

PEKING — When Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau brought his proposal for a five-nation disarmament conference to Peking last week, he got little more than tea and sympathy. The Chinese leadership praised Mr. Trudeau's efforts but told him the Soviet Union and the United States had to reduce their nuclear weapons first.

China, which many experts rank third as a world nuclear power, is a wild card in the disarmament game. It refuses to be drawn into arms control negotiations or nonproliferation treaties. It protests the deployment of Soviet missiles along its northern frontier, but its own nuclear armaments, which it calls modest and strictly for self-defense, have disconcerted the Kremlin and influenced the Soviet-American strategic arms reduction talks.

China's posture is an extension of its ideological outlook, in which the Soviet Union and the United States both present begemonic threats. There is no use in discussing disarmament, Peking reasons, until the superpowers start destroying their nuclear weapons. China espouses universal disarmament in theory. But practical doubts were raised recently in the party's theoretical journal Red Flag, which contended it was

'impossible to reduce armed forces and dismantle weapons in a thorough way when imperialism and hegemonism still exist.'

China has paid increasing attention to the issue lately. Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian proposed at the United Nations General Assembly in September that the Soviet Union and the United States should reduce their nuclear warheads and delivery systems by half, after which a conference of all countries with nuclear arms could be convened to discuss broader reductions. This was slightly more flexible than Peking's old demand that the Soviet Union and the United States destroy half their nuclear weapons before a conference could be considered. But the cuts that Peking wants go well beyond anything Moscow and Washington have discussed in their many rounds of negotiation.

It remains unclear who would join such a conference besides the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, France and China, which admit to having nuclear weapons. Would China also insist upon countries suspected of having them, such as India, Israel and South Africa? China has said that nuclear and conventional disarmament must go hand in hand and that any cutback in conventional weapons must include the withdrawal of all troops from foreign territories. Such prerequisites are complicated by Peking's unwillingness to acknowledge its nuclear potential. Chinese delegates participating in a Tokyo antinuclear conference in August refused to sign the final document because, they said, "the declaration put China on a par with the two super-

Peking has expressed support for Western Europe's pacifist movement, which the People's Daily said shows "a legitimate desire to maintain peace and prevent nuclear war." But there have been hints that China is not entirely unhappy with the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe. When Gaston Thorn, the President of the European Community, recently visited Peking, he said Deng Xiaoping, China's leader, had told him the deployment was "inevitable."

China's paramount concern is that the arms race not spill over into Asia. One precondition for more normal relations with the Soviet Union is a sharp reduction in the Soviet SS-20 missiles along the border. Peking was not satisfied with Yuri Andropov's assurances in August that Soviet missiles removed from Europe in an arms agreement would not be shifted to Asia. The Japanese Foreign Ministry disclosed last week that the number of SS-20's in northern Asia had already

been increased from 108 to 117. Deploring the breakdown of the Geneva talks on intermediate-range missiles in Europe, Wang Zhenyu, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, said last week that "China, as an Asian country, also opposes the Soviet-U.S. arms race in Asia. We hold that the nuclear weapons aiready deployed in Asia should be drastically reduced or dismantled." China said in August that it wanted to join the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency, which would increase its access to Western technology. But Peking made clear it would not submit to the agency's international inspections. Past reports that China had secretly sold enriched uranium to South Africa and Pakistan. have been vehemently denied.

The absence of guarantees against such exports is the principal reason why Washington has not allowed China to buy American nuclear power technology.

China's leadership considers its nuclear arsenal the cheapest and fastest deterrence against aggression. Defense ranks last in China's "four modernizations" drive, behind agriculture, industry and science. Defense Minister Zhang Aiping suggested last March in the journal Red Flag that the limited resources available be used to improve nuclear warheads, missiles and fuel.

The London-based Institute of Strategic Studies has estimated that China has several hundred nuclear weapons. It successfully launched a land-based intercontinental missile in 1980, a rocket carrying several satellites in 1981 and another missile from an underwater submarine in 1982. A simulated nuclear explosion highlighted big-scale army maneuvers last year in north

Mr. Zhang quoted Lenin as saying that an army that did not want to master all the enemy's weapons and fighting methods was foolish. This may hardly reassure the Russians. It suggests China is not quite the bystander it claims to be.

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The Paper Industry on a Roll

Producers predict a record year for the star of the smokestacks.

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By STEVEN GREENHOUSE

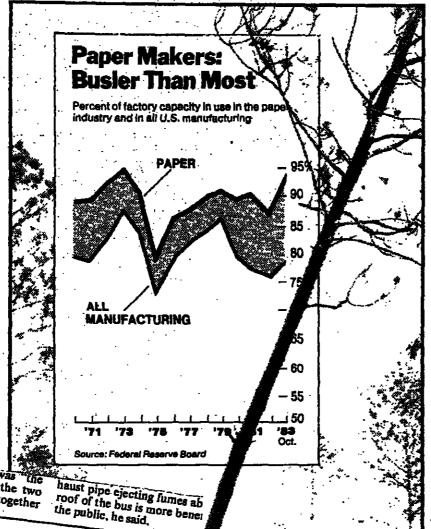
CANTONMENT, FLA. ■INDING its way south, the tractor-trailer roars past stand after stand of longleaf and slash pine, which shoot straight and tall out of the red clay soil. After a 50-mile drive from Alabama, the truck finally reaches the St. Regis paper mill's wood-receiving gate in this northwestern Florida town.

Inside the gate, the cargo of newly felled pines is unloaded onto the piles of horizontal tree trunks that surround the mill. A steady stream of white steam ascends into the azure sky as the mill turns the pines into chips, then pulp and finally paper.

The mill, one of dozens dotting the

Southern pine region that dips from Virginia to Florida before hooking west to Texas, produces the brown

paper called kraft used to make arccery and heavy-duty fertilizer buing, it was the
Like many paper mills y that the two
United States, the oneing at near color to the color of the co



have backlogs of orders and even shortages. Paper consumption has risen 40 percent faster than the gross national product this year, even though changes in paper consumption traditionally mirror those in G.N.P.

All of which helps explain the stock market success of the paper companies. While the Standard and Poor's 500 industrials rose only 1.74 percent last month, paper industry issues jumped 15.8 percent, making them the market's best performing group.

What makes Richard Peterson, manufacturing superintendent of the St. Regis Corporation's Cantonment mill, most proud is his new \$130 million paper machine, a sparkling computerized amalgam of presses and dryers. The machine, he said, exemplifies the industry quest for new technology, adding, "The cost per unit is a lot less even though this equipment is more expensive.

The new 600-foot-long machine whirs along 24 hours a day, producing 2,000 feet of 22-foot-wide paper a minute - almost twice the width of paper made by most kraft (German for strength) paper machines.

This machine is one of the few that make extra-strength kraft paper. Mr. Peterson says this stronger paper will save money for companies that produce fertilizer or cement bags by enabling them to manufacture them out of just three layers of paper rather than four.

The machine, he notes, should also help recapture some of the brown bag market that has been lost to plastics. The plastics industry has cornered 4

The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

A Rough Week For Feldstein

The battle between Martin Feldstein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and the White House over tax increases and the deficit broke wide open last week. After Mr. Feldstein's office published new statistics supporting his contention that taxes must be raised to reduce the budget deficit, Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes openly reprimanded the chief economist. At a news conference, Mr. Speakes noted that the White House was opposed to any tax increase and Mr. Feldstein should therefore stop campaigning for one or resign. Despite the pressure, Mr. Feldstein issued a statement that he was determined to stay, unless asked to leave by the President.

Gulf Oil shareholders voted on a proposed that in effect nitted Gulf's



Martin S. Feldstein

Members Offered to Form Caribbean Peacekeeping Force Last Week

Commonwealth Ties Endure Across Continents and Cultures

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS

NEW DELHI - When London's writ ran around the world, the lands now known as the Commonwealth of Nations formed a red girdle across the map. Today, as belits autonomous countries diverse in geography, politics and culture, the 48 Commonwealth members are marked in many colors. Place names rich in associations that resonate in the imagination testify to their variety from Mount Kilimanjaro and Victoria Falls in Africa to Pitcairn Island in the Pacific, Montego Bay in the Caribbean, the Canadian Rockies, the Australian outback and the great cities of the Indian subcontinent.

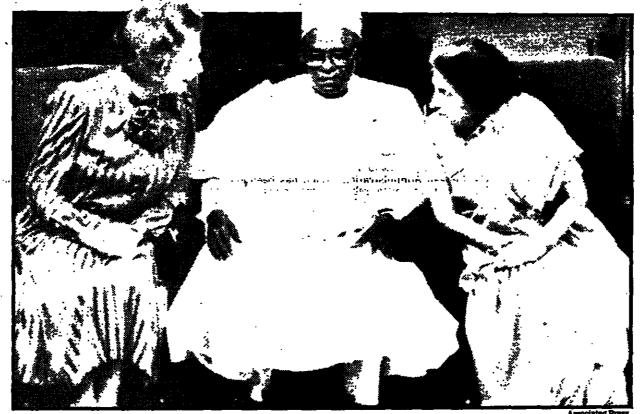
Yet something binds them to this day. Last week, Commonwealth leaders completed their biennial meeting in New Delhi. No votes were taken; all conclusions were by consensus. It was a measure of their success that despite sharp divisions over Grenada, they emerged with a forward-looking position on the invasion that avoided recrimination. They offered the Commonwealth's services to help organize a Caribbean peace-keeping force that would replace the American troops on

Why do the Commonwealth countries still stick together, a generation after the British Empire was broken up? What do Commonwealth nations, most of them in the third world, get out of it? Does their association have

meaning or usefulness for the rest of the world? The rationale goes back to Jawaharial Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, who wanted to retain the benefits of his newly independent country's long association with Britain. "Why should you throw away the good bits of imperial rule?" Patsy Robertson, a Commonwealth spokesman, said last week. "When people become independent, they need friends. How could a small country talk to the Prime Minister of Britain otherwise? And it helps them because the Prime Ministers of Britain and Canada are important links to the North." The "North" refers to the Western industrialized countries, including the United States. Britain's Margaret Thatcher and Canada's Pierre Elliott Trudeau are conduits who carry the force of Commonwealth opinion to the big powers on issues such as disarmament and independence for South-West Africa, or Namibia.

In 1951, the members of what was then called the British Commonwealth agreed to accept Britain's monarch as the group's symbol. Queen Elizabeth, who has been on the throne ever since, has made her Common-

wealth role a special concern. She travels widely among member nations. At New Delhi, she met with each of the heads of government. Among the Commonwealth's ties, not the least is the English language. Around the oval conference table, the lilt of Caribbean English mixed with the clipped Indian version, the Americanized Cana-



British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Nigerian President Shehu Shagari and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at the Commonwealth conference in New Delhi.

dian accent, British Oxbridge and the equally distinct inflections of East Africa, the Pacific islanders and the East Asians of Singapore and Malaysia.

The democratic ethic is another strong tie, although some members are military dictatorships. Many are functioning democracies and others appear to be in varying stages of evolution toward democracy. Dovetailing with this are two British bequests, commitment to the rule of law and, in most member countries, a civil service that gave them a much-needed leg up at independence. Many of the leaders were educated in Britain, which gives something of an old-boy flavor to Commonwealth conferences. Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada went wind-surfing during this year's weekend break on the beaches of Goa, but Lester Bird of Antigua-Barbuda and J. M. G. Adams of Barbados attended a cricket match in Bombay between the West Indies and India.

Student exchanges are widespread and growing. Because of language and ease of travel, some workers go to other Commonwealth countries for training. The organization's headquarters in London arranges training for refugees from troubled countries. "There are lots of little Namibian girls learning typing in Malta and Jamaica.

Mrs. Robertson said. The Commonwealth helped to train thousands of Zimbabwean refugees who have returned since independence, which was achieved largely through Commonwealth intercession. Officials are proud of what they call a "latticework" of Commonwealth groups, inchiding associations for lawyers, doctors and teachers. There is even a Commonwealth chess organization.

Cutting across regions and cultures, the Commonwealth is well situated to bridge North-South and East-West divisions, Leaders such as Mr. Trudeau, strengthened by the Commonwealth consensus developed at last week's meetings, can talk to the United States and the Soviet Union about the dangers of the arms race. Mrs. Thatcher will also be in a position to convey the feelings of the Commonwealth's large and diverse membership to President Reagan and her other NATO allies. How effectively these opportunities will be exploited remains to be seen. But Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was hopeful last week. "If you keep knocking on the door," she said, "sooner or later it will open."

Rising Protests May Prompt Early Vice Presidential Elections

If Marcos Does Step Down, Who's to Step Up?

By ROBERT TRUMBULL

MANILA - A growing desire to see President Ferdinand E. Marcos go is being matched by concern over who

Except for the occasional outburst of temper, the ailing leader continues to maintain an imperturbable front in the gravest political and financial crisis he has faced since he imposed martial law in 1972. Although he ended military rule in 1981, he has retained power to make laws

Calls for Mr. Marcos's resignation have been coming from an ever-broadening cross section of society since the assassination three and a half months ago of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., his main political rival, under circumstances that cast suspicion on the Government. Public hearings by an investigating board appointed by Mr. Marcos have only increased the suspicion by exposing

discrepancies in the official accounts of the crime. The furor over the Aquino killing caused doubts here and abroad about the political stability of the country. This led in turn to a flight of capital, the drying up of needed foreign investment, and a disastrous squeeze on credit, with consequent factory closings, loss of jobs,

shortages, and price rises. As a result, Mr. Marcos has lost much of whatever support remained to him in Manila and other main cities and towns. Abuses of civil liberties and other excesses of martial law had already eroded his strength. Some of the rural areas have defected to Communist insurgents. The almost daily street demonstrations following the assassination are receiving strong support from the conserva-

> been one of Mr. Marcos's backers. Mr. Marcos has bent a little under the current pressure and his opponents hope that he can be persuaded to bend some more. But few of those who are demanding his resignation right now have any hope that the strong-willed, 66-year-old President, whose term expires in 1987, will step down voluntarily. Paradoxically, many of these opponents seem to prefer Mr. Marcos to the visible alternatives at this point, "If Marcos left there would be chaos," a businessman said. A young clerk in an airline ticket office concluded a spirited denunciation of the President's policies by declaring that "Marcos is

> tive business community, which had

still the only strong leader we have." One alternative is assumption of the presidency by the Speaker of the National Assembly, should Mr. Marcos leave before the election in 1987. There is no vice president at present. A constitutional amendment for the election of one in four years is due to be submitted to a referendum in January. The present Speaker, chosen by Mr. Marcos's ruling party in the National Assembly, is Querube Makalintal, a Marcos follower, but it could be anybody - including Mr. Marcos's wife. Imelda, who has been a special target of critics for years. To ward off such a possibility, many Filipinos have been demanding a vicepresidential election quickly and in a sign of further bending, Mr. Marcos submitted to a party caucus last week a proposal by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry to hold a vice-presidential election next May at the same time a new Assembly is chosen.

Another possibility, which makes democratically inclined Filipinos shudder, is a takeover by the military. The top officers of the military have repeatedly disclaimed, publicly and privately, any ambition to govern. However, there is widespread reluctance to take such assurances at face value. Nor is there any great public confidence in the renunciation by Mrs. Marcos of any desire to be President, or in her pledge to quit politics when her term in the Assembly ends in May.

The murder of Mr. Aquino has left the opposition without a challenger to Mr. Marcos with strong public appeal. Lorenzo Tanada, the former senator who heads an umbrella opposition organization known as JAJA, the initials of the group's slogan Justice for Aquino, Justice for All, is an octogenarian whose role is that of elder statesman. Another former senator, Salvador H. Laurel, president of a 12-party coalition called the United Democratic Nationalist Organization, is criticized for lacking the charisma of a national leader.

Meanwhile, there has been some ambivalence both in the anti-Marcos feeling and the regime's responses. Wage earners overwhelmingly ignored a call by the opposition to stay away from work last week to show their dissatisfaction with the Government. "Nobody wants to risk a job in these times," said a stenographer.

Mr. Marcos, for his part, seemed to be dealing with the swelling demand that he step aside by at least softening his authoritarian style. Apparently sensing that people were in no mood to accept harassment from security forces, Mr. Marcos ordered the authorities to be "tolerant." But the public mood changed last weekend when, after a peaceful demonstration marking Mr. Aquino's 51st birthday, a group of youths went on a rampage of looting until dispersed by the police. The public, fed up with violence, applauded. When about 100 left-wing students marched on the American Embassy two days later, the police promptly roughed them up and arrested some. This time the reaction was extremely adverse and Mr. Marcos said that he had reiterated his earlier order to lay off the rough stuff. Later, he stated that the Government would allow peaceful demonstrations of dissent, but would react harshly to any "hooliganism."



Managua Loosens Its Grip, to a Point

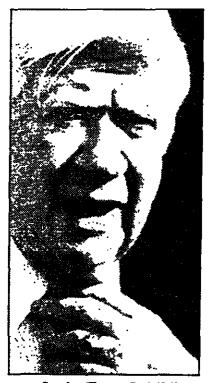
Where East **And West** Still Meet

Soviet-American relations stayed bad last week, but not all bad. In the absence of the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, who hasn't been seen in public for more than three months, the Kremlin appeared to be proceeding cautiously. Despite the suspension at Soviet insistence of discussions on medium-range missiles in Europe, the other Geneva talks — on strategic weapons - continued in two sessions, with another meeting set for Tuesday.

In Moscow, Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, chief of the general staff, scheduled a rare news conference tomorrow on missiles, setting off speculation about whether the military was moving into a vacuum in the Kremlin or just covering for the absent Mr. Andropov, who is thought to be ill. There was also speculation about whether Mr. Andropov would reappear later this month at a delayed winter session of the Central Committee and Soviet Parliament.

According to West German Cha-cellor Helmut Vallanpromise if Jefs. egotiated by supporters of the oul and members of the Hispanic caucus. Now a vote is expected early next year. Among other things, the measure would give legal status to aliens who could prove they entered the country before a certain date.

Caucus members have raised the loudest objections to provisions that



Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.

would set up a system of fines and criminal penalties against employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens. The restriction would encourage employers to exclude many Hispanics from their payrolls, say the critics. The Senate has twice passed immigration law changes - which proponents say are needed to curtail the rising number of illegal aliens competing for jobs - only to have the

legislation bog down in the House. In the case of another politicly sensitive issue, Medicare, participants in a conference last week said that another display of legislative concern just won't do any more. A study by the Congressional Budget Office, one of the sponsors of the conference, predicted that without substantial revisions in the program, Medicare's hospital trust fund will have been emptied by the end of the decade, and by 1995 the program will be running an annual deficit of \$61 billion. All in all, said Representative W. Henson Moore, a Louisiana Republican, Medicare's financial problems "make the Social Security problem seem like child's play."

A Church Push For Jackson

Endorsements in a Presidential campaign often don't count for much, but the Rev. Jesse Jackson could benefit mightily from one he picked up last week. The chairman of the National Baptist Convention U.S.A. Inc. - the largest black religious organization in the country -formally declared for Mr. Jackson.

The Rev. T.J. Jemison, the chairman, maintained that with his endorsement he wasn't necessarily speaking for his convention's 6.8 million members, but he said he thought a majority of ministers and members would support his choice. All in all, he said, Mr. Jackson would "serve as a catalyst to not only unite black people in this country but also serve as a stimulus to bring all people of good will together."

Mr. Jackson acknowledged that the endorsement of the leaders of the church, which traditionally refrains from backing candidates, could give him access to a vast pool of campaign workers in all 50 states. Mr. Jackson had earlier made much of the fact that the A.F.L.-C.I.O. hadn't

Both are members of the I Democratic Party, the junior p ner in the coalition with the Chris Democrats. They denied charges. Mr. Lambsdorff, one of brightest members of the cabi declared, "I am neither dishor nor stupid enough to jeopardize personal, political and profession existence by sticking money into pockets like that." He was backet Foreign Minister Hans-Dietr Genscher, leader of the Free Der crats, and by the coalition lead Chancellor Helmut Kohl. But I Lambsdorff was expected to resig an examining magistrate decic that federal prosecutors had enouevidence to warrant a trial.

WEEKLY REVIEW

The prosecutors, who investigat the case for two years, say the trail actions took place when the par was allied in government with the Social Democrats; they suggest the money was taken more to he the Free Democrats than for pe sonal enrichment, Premier Fra Josef Strauss of Bavaria, a stroi critic of the party and of Mr. Ce scher, took advantage of its politic embarrassment to push his clain for a greater wo

War of Wills In Bus Strike

With jobs so hard to come by, picket lines aren't nearly the barriers they used to be. Greyhound Bus Lines, like other companies recently involved in bitter labor disputes, seems to be making do with nonunion replacements. The company said last week that despite scattered violence, and in the face of boycotts called by the A.F.L.-C.I.O., among others, it planned to double the number of places it served by mid-month.

More than 12,000 drivers, mechanics and terminal workers, who refused to accept pay cuts averaging 9.5 percent a year, have been on strike since Nov. 2. Officials of the Amalgamated Transit Union announced last week that the rank-andfile had followed their advice and voted overwhelmingly to reject a modified company proposal for a 7.8 percent pay cut.

John W. Teets, chairman and chief executive officer of the Greyhound Corporation, called the vote a "sham and a disgrace." He said the line, which had been operating on a limited schedule at 500 locations in 27 states, would accelerate its hiring of replacements. "We have reached the point of no return in protecting the jobs of our employees," said Mr. Teets. By week's end, union leaders, who said the company's claims of increased ridership were vastly inflated, presented Greyhound management with a compromise counterproposal that included concessions. A union spokesman said the proposal "addresses the needs of Greybound, perhaps more than earlier proposals they have made."

Guilty Verdicts For Lavelle

It is little more than bad form in Washington to be caught lying to the press or the public; it is a crime to be caught lying to Congress. A jury last week found Rita M. Lavelle guilty of several such violations in a case that largely ignored the murky doings about which she apparently lied.

Miss Lavelle, the former chief of toxic waste programs at the Environmental Protection Agency, was found guilty of three counts of perjury and one count of obstructing a Congressonal investigation. The charges grew out of an investigation earlier this year of possible wrongdoing - linked to the White House, according to some Congressional testimony — in the administration of a \$1.6 billion Federal "superfund" for cleaning up toxic waste sites.

A Federal jury found Miss Lavelle guilty of lying about when she learned that her former employer, Aerojet General, was being investigated for illegally dumping toxic wastes in California. She said she had disqualified herself from the inquiry as soon as she learned of its possible involvement. The prosecutor said she didn't take herself out of the inquiry until well after she tipped off Aerojet, in hopes of gain later.

The jury found her not guilty of lying about using the "superfund" selectively to help Republican Congressmen and hurt Democrats, contrary to the testimony of several former E.P.A. employees. The prosecution did not attempt to link the supposed politicization of the cleanup fund to the White House, though witnesses before a Congressional investigating committee had done so.

Miss Lavelle was the only one prosecuted among more than a score of high ranking E.P.A. officials, inchiding Anne McGill Burford, the administrator, who resigned under pressure in connection with the Superfund investigation. Her sentence, which could be up to 20 years in prison and \$19,000 in fines, is to be set at a hearing Jan. 9.

> Carlyle C. Douglas, Michael Wright and Caroline Rand Herron

By STEVEN K. WEISMAN

WASHINGTON --- For the Reagan Administration, the Christmas season has begun not on a note of hope and fellowship, but on one of acrimony over the President's economic program, illustrating the peculiar relationship between Mr. Reagan and his aides.

With the President maintaining his distance, infighting between true-believing conservatives and practical-minded moderates has gone on for so long that everyone seems to have accepted it as a given. Recently, there have been sharp disputes over extending the life of the United States Civil Rights Commission and campaigns against "leaks" to the press. The atmosphere was such that a White House official could casually refer to a colleague as a "bigot" and be surprised that a listener found his comment unusual.

In that climate Larry Speakes, the President's spokesman, evidently received instructions from superiors last week to fire a shot across the bow of Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. The result was more like a torpedo into his hulf. At two extraordinary briefings on Wednesday, Mr. Speakes ridiculed the former Harvard economist and made clear that he was being told to resign if he couldn't keep

perhaps another measure of the backbiting at the White House, a senior aide let it be known that Mr. Reagan was angry at Mr. Speakes' tone.

The Speakes incident was all the more notable because for many weeks, Mr. Feldstein has been earning the wrath of Presidential aides not so much by what he said as how and where he said it. Except for Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, the President is surrounded by mainstream Republicans who tend to accept the Feldstein analysis of the perils of the deficit.

Those with a record of favoring concessions in these areas have been heavyweights such as James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, David A. Stockman, the budget director, and Richard G. Darman, an influential Presidential assistant. They were the aides who persuaded Mr. Reagan to swallow his deep misgivings and accept military spending restraint, as well as a tax increase in 1982, before Mr. Feld-

stein joined the Reagan team.

According to their colleagues, these aides have long believed that the only way to convince Mr. Reagan to go against his conservative ideology is to tip-toe around it and strike at the right moment. In practice, this has meant persuading the President to compromise by persuading him that Congress has left him with no choice, or better,

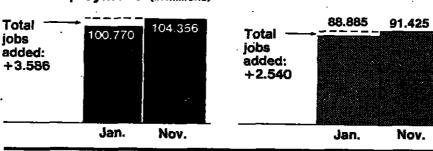
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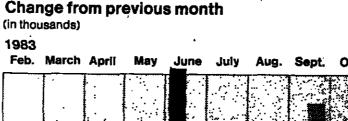
s what many in the Administration, and most in the Congress, have been saying for some time. But White House officials feel no President can afford a chief economic adviser who sees things so differently from his boss, and is so willing to say so publicly. Thus there is widespread uncertainty over whether Mr. Feldstein can stay on.

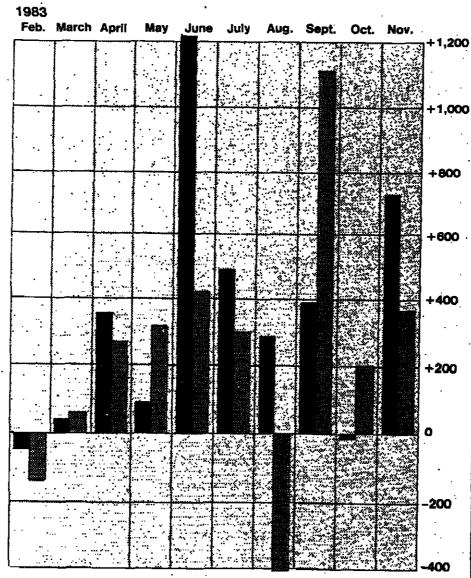
The issue of taxes, defense spending and domestic programs is coming to a head once again. Starting this week, the President will be listening to appeals from the heads of Government agencies trying to dodge Mr. Stockman's ax and considering a standby tax increase. The goal is to come up with a budget presentation for the 1985 fiscal year that somehow shows deficits coming down before the end of the decade.

Mr. Reagan seems likely to end up wrestling with the same difficulties he has faced since 1981: deficits so large that they cannot be reduced except by further assaults on the legacy of the Great Society or by modifying his tax and de-fense-spending policies, and loyalists arguing that he should not give in against a White House staff by and large counseling concessions, but only when the time is right - that is, politically useful or necessary. Ironically, Mr. Feldstein, challenging the premises of Reaganomics, is running afoul of the pragmatic approach that the right wing calls cynical.

Which numbers? Total net and monthly change in civilians employed, Jan.-Nov. 1983, as shown by Government's two methods of counting jobs Payroli survey Household survey Total employment (in millions)







Jobless Drop Calls for a Look At the Data

WASHINGTON - Last week's startlingly large drop in the nation's unemployment rate -to 8.2 percent from 8.7 percent - prompted economists once again to revise their views of the year-old recovery, whose strength many have consistently underestimated.

"All the economists who believed that the unemployment rate would dip below 10 percent by the end of 1983 could have fit comfortably into one Japanese two-door sedan," said John M. Albertine, president of the American Business Conference. Those who predicted about a year ago that unemployment would now be anproaching 8 percent, he added, "would have fit comfortably into a single strait jacket." But while the White House and others cele-

were some who looked a bit more closely and suggested that things weren't adding up quite right. Could the improvement be overstated? The biggest mystery involved the number of people who do have jobs. By one measure, the sampling of 60,000 households on which the unemployment rate is calculated, the number of job holders has risen by 3.5 million this year.

brated the latest labor market data, there

By the other, a sampling of 189,000 employers, the gain is only 2.5 million. What accounts for the discrepancy and what does it mean? Some economists suggest the 'missing" jobs may represent nothing more than an increased number of self-employed people who don't show up on payrolls. Such workers often continue to be self-employed long after recovery begins, said David Ernst, an economist at Evans Economics, a consult-

Some of the discrepancy can be attributed to the creation of new companies that are not immediately caught in the statistical nets from which the payroll figures are compiled, according to Howard V. Hayghe, an economist at the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Others venture that the explanation may lie partly in the mechanism of adjusting the data for seasonal variation. Then there is the normal margin of statistical error and the double-counting of people with more than one job.

The November figures reported Friday show employment measured by the household survey -- the one used to calculate the highly publicized rate of unemployment — rose 733,000 while the payroll survey showed an increase only half as big, 370,000. Although economists are still sifting the numbers for possible danger signals, the general inclination is to regard the November data as confirming a year-long improvement in the labor market.

"I'd go along with the household survey," said Rose McElhattan, an economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. She noted that the gains it showed were only moderately higher than in previous recoveries. Several times, to the dismay of the Labor Department, the two employment measures have moved in opposite directions, a phenomenon that raises obvious doubts about the data. Now, however, "at least you have the two series going in the same direction," Mr. Albertine said. — ROBERT HERSHEY

Source: Department of Labor

Retaliation

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WASHINGTON

Where Are They Going?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 — President Reagan and Prime Minister Shamir of Israel agreed here the other day to improve their political consultation and military coordination, but it's a vague and limited agreement at best.

There is, for example, quite a difference between the reasons they gave for this widely publicized agreement, and the means they proposed in order to reach their common objec-

Both gave the impression that the problem in the Middle East was not an accumulation of ancient regional conflicts over land, commerce and religion, but a new and critical phase in the global struggle against Soviet expansion and ideology.

"I am pleased to announce," President Reagan said, "that we have agreed to establish a joint political-military group to examine ways in which we can enhance Israeli-American cooperation. This group will give priority attention to the threat to our mutual interest posed by increased Soviet involvement in the Middle East."

Prime Minister Shamir made the same point: "Syria," he said, "constitutes today a major threat to the peace in the area by occupying more than 60 percent of Lebanon, and by its massive concentration of Soviet arms and personnel on Syrian territory."

The danger is obvious. The Syrians now have SAM-5 missiles that not only have the capacity to intercept U.S. and Israeli flights over Lebanon, but to reach Tel Aviv and the American warships off the Lebanese coast.

The purpose of the new agreement, Prime Minister Shamir explained to a few reporters here the other day, was to "deter" any reckless adventure by Moscow or Damascus.

However: If the major problem is the expansion of Soviet military power in the Middle East, how do you "deter" it with a committee of consultation? It is clearly useful to stockpile weapons and see that seaports and airfields in Israel are modern and available to the U.S. in a military crisis. But in the event that the Syrians, backed by the Russians, refuse to be "deterred," this agreement merely commits the United States and Israeli officials to talk things over.

Obviously, the geography, philosophy and ideology of the contending nations in the Middle East are not likely to change — though their aging and ailing leaders might. But what are the commitments of the United States and Israel to one another in this endless Middle Eastern strug-

If Soviet power through Syria is the major problem, which Mr. Reagan says and his NATO allies challenge, then he should be willing to keep American military power in the eastern Mediterranean, rather than implying that maybe he'll bring the marines back home for Christ-

The United States and Israel keep talking about themselves as "allies," but they have no treaty alliance. Yet it is clear to the Russians and the Syrians that the United States regards the security of the state of Israel as a vital American interest, and will not allow it to be destroyed. That might really be a "deterrent."

A strong argument can and is being made that Mr. Reagan is wrong in thinking that Soviet military intervention is the main problem in the Middle East, but assuming he's right, it's probably wrong to think he or Mr. Shamir can deal with it by creating another "talking committee."

Nobody knows what this new agreement means. Both countries proclaim their "interdependence," but insist on their independence to do what they

Israel wants to be free to bomb the nuclear facility in Iraq, or invade Lebanon, or withdraw from Beirut, or use American weapons without restrictions or do what it likes in the West Bank. It doesn't want an American alliance that might veto Israeli military actions or political decisions Washington thinks unwise.

Likewise, Washington wants to use Israeli military power to defend its own Middle East interests in the short run, but isn't willing to commit its power in the area over the long run. The assumption in Washington has been that if the United States just talks about being tough, and makes a demonstration that it might use its power, then that will be enough to intimidate the opposition, not only in the Middle East but also in Central America.

in Central America.

No need to concentrate on the more difficult ancient social and economic quarrels of the regions. Concentrate on military power. Increase, as the President proposes, the U.S. military budget by about \$55 billion in the next year. Send the Navy into the eastern Mediterranean and the Caribbean, and the marines into Beirut Airport for a little while, and in the meanwhile, establish another committee to

discuss the consequences.

There may be something to be said for this policy of threat and pretense, but not much. It may be good politics for President Reagan and Prime Minister Shamir, and for the leaders in Moscow and Damascus, but it's clearly no answer for a divided and frightened world.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — The killing of 239 servicemen in Lebanon and the invasion of Grenada have reminded Americans of the military's role in pursuit of the nation's purposes and once again have raised the question of the citizen's obligation to do military service when called upon. This question still is before us because of continuing controversy over a law requiring students seeking Federal aid to register for the draft.

ERUSALEM POST

It would seem obvious that in a world of independent and sovereign states that come into conflict and threaten one another's vital interests—sometimes even existence itself—citizens who choose to remain in a particular country are morally obliged to serve in its armed forces when the need arises.

Critics of this view appeal to a higher morality in which an individual may refuse to serve if such serv-

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ice violates his conscience. Some assert the right, even the duty, to refuse service when they do not approve of the national policy that leads to the need for military action, even though they do not oppose serving when they approve the cause. To accept such a claim would be to destroy all governments but especially democracies, which rely on the willingness of their citizens to accept the decisions that duly elected and appointed bodies and officials arrive at, even if they are wrong.

That is not to say that citizens are morally obliged to accept the decisions of any country in which they live, no matter how wicked and despotic — only in legitimate ones. My definition of a legitimate state is one that permits the open advocacy of different opinions, the possibility of changing the laws by peaceful means and, most important, emigration without penalty. A regime that fails to meet these criteria imposes its will by force alone and has no moral claim

Military Service: A Moral Obligation

By Donald Kagan

on the obedience of its subjects.
On the other hand, a nation that meets them has every claim to its citizens' allegiance and especially to the service most vital to its existence. When a citizen has become an adult and has not chosen to leave the country, he tacitly approves of its legitimacy and consents to its laws. He

benefits from their protection and has the moral obligation to obey them if he wants to stay. To enjoy the enormous advantages provided by a free society while claiming the right to ignore or disobey the laws selectively, especially those essential to its survival and most demanding of its citizens, is plainly immoral.

Some recusants are pacifists who refuse to fight regardless of the occasion. Their position, though it lacks the absurdity of claiming the right of each citizen to conduct his own foreign policy, is also deficient. Leaving the country would not solve their problem, since wherever they go they will find a state that will be prepared to use force in the national interest when necessary and will ask its citizens to do military service. One solution has been to refuse to serve and accept the legal penalty without complaint. Another has been to accept auxiliary service, such as in the medical corps, which, though dangerous, does not require killing. These responses prove sincerity and courage, but they do not satisfy the moral demands of citizenship. Pacifists in this imperfect world can pursue their beliefs only in free societies and only because their fellow citizens are willing to fight and protect them. There were no protected pacifists in Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Russia; there are none in Yuri V. Andropov's.

Pacifists are not alone in hating the need to kill. Most American soldiers find it impossible to pull the trigger in their first combat experience and find it profoundly painful even later. Yet they do their duty, though there is no way to know if they dislike killing any less than those refusing to fight. A decent, free society is right to allow concern for personal conscience a place in its considerations and to afford special treatment to those who refuse to fight on plausible grounds of conscience. But those who accept such treatment must realize that they are getting a free ride and failing in their moral responsibility as citizens.

Too Much Foolish '1984'ing

By Amnon Rubinstein

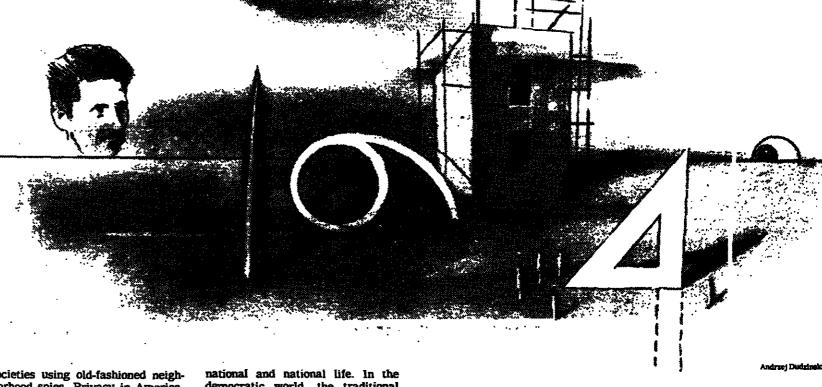
JERUSALEM - With 1984 just around the corner, an almost irresistible temptation can be discerned: to see everywhere signs of George Orwell's "1984." Indeed, a recent television documentary claimed that more than 80 percent of Orwell's predictions about a nightmarish, centralized, all-seeing bureaucracy have already come true in contemporary America. A plethora of articles invoke Orwellian terms in order to denounce not only authoritarian regimes but also manifestations in Western societies: Military jargon and bureaucratic euphemism are the "Newspeak" issued by the equiva-lents of the "Ministry of Truth"; modern methods of electronic surveillance, computerized data and closed-circuit TV are the relatives of "Big Brother"; and anyone who dares challenge these simplistic analogies is guilty of "Doublethink."

As Erich Fromm put it, "The reader will find many features of our present western society in Orwell's description in '1984,' provided he can overcome enough of his own 'double-think.' "To Mr. Fromm, as well as to others, it is self-evident that the deficiencies of Western democracies and the discontents of capitalism are the very stuff of which "1984" night-

mares are made.

Yet all this is sheer nonsense. Western society, warts and all, affords its
members more individual freedom
and more privacy than that known in
traditional societies. Despite the
widespread use of electronic surveillance, Americans enjoy a greater immunity from governmental intervention than members of pre-electronic

Amnon Rubinstein is a member of the Knesset from Shinui, a small centrist Israeli political party.



societies using old-fashioned neighborhood spies. Privacy in America, as well as in other Western societies, has been enhanced both through widening the concept of personal autonomy - as in the matter of sexual conduct and the right to suicide - as well as through legal restraints placed upon police power. Indeed, many observers claim that the balance between private right and public good recently has been tilted against the proper functioning of the criminal-justice system. The abuse of language, far from being the monopoly of central governments, is widely resorted to by dissenting groups: Local wars are equated with Nazi atrocities, America's action in Vietnam is 'genocide," and "underground" is a label for fashionable unorthodoxy.

label for tashionable unorthodoxy.

Orwell's inverted utopia, half a warning, half an exercise in desperate futurology, has failed to materialize. Orwell's novel describes Stalinist-like societies waging a constant remote war at each other. The world we live in and the trends we can forecast lead us in a diametrically opposite direction. Anarchy, not regimentation, endangers the fabric of inter-

national and national life. In the democratic world, the traditional centers of power — the state, the church, and, on a different level, the family — are losing their grip and their authority is being eroded.

The traditional agencies of enforcement — the police force, the courts, the investigative agencies — are generally weakened by the growing exercise of checks and balances. The mass media, far from resembling Orwell's obedient tools of Big Brother, have acquired — again, within the non-Communist developed world — a



degree of power and independence probably unprecedented in history. These trends have not affected the non-democratic Communist world, but even there the trend is away from centralism. Moscow has lost its all-powerful centralist role; China is gradually shaking off the totalitarian shackles of Maothink; within the third world, tribalism endangers the

very pattern of post-colonialist nationalism; ethnic and religious loyalties have erupted all over the globe with a ferocity unforeseen and unforeseeable in 1948.

But "1984" fails on another ground: It depicts three "superstates" permanently at war - states that have no material cause for fighting and are not divided by any ideological difference. Here, again, one is tempted to draw false analogies and to belittle the difference between East and West on the ground that all societies are essentially the same and that the conflict between them is meaningless. Thus, Grenada is equated with Afghanistan, Mylai with Auschwitz, and Chile with the Gulag. Yet, in the years that have elapsed since World War II, there is one permanent feature: the growing dissimilarity between Western democracies. Soviet tyrannies and and the mixed bag of

the third world states.

Democracy, despite its constant malaise and perennial contradictions, is inherently different from both the totalitarian ferocity of the

Soviet system and the "traditional" barbarity of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and the Khmer Rouge. The Orwellian concept of a subdued universe shared by identical monsters is totally negated by a conflict that has a deep ideological thrust.

Finally, "1994" portrays a world in which an all-powerful bureaucracy manages to quell all remnants of individuality. And yet, despite generations of living under one form or another of an all-engulfing tyranny, an impressive number of Russians have manged to retain the spark of freedom, and beneath the monolithic surface of Soviet might the voices of dissent, growing in volume and intensity, can be heard.

Orwell's "1984" was written in the wake of Nazi atrocities and under the shadow of Stalin's reign of terror. As a constant warning of what may happen to human beings when they surrender their liberties, it will remain valid and meaningful. As a yardstick against which we measure the state of our planet, "1984" is, blissfully, becoming less and less relevant.

KLEIN PAMPAU, West Germany The Parliament's decision to proceed with deployment of United States missiles, and the arrival of the first Pershing 2's on German soil, has reassured Reagan Administration officials who consider opposition to the missiles a troublesome but essentially manageable minority view. Still, developments in this tiny village less than four miles from the East German border suggest that the Social Democratic Party's recent shift in sentiment reflects a deep popular anxiety about American policy that could ultimately threaten the Atlantic alliance. The party, in 1977, under Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, urged Washington to respond to the Soviet SS-20's aimed at West Germany, but now opposes the United States mis-

Klein Pampau, population 550, is a perfect example of the mouse that roared. In June 1982, after retaining the services of a constitutional lawyer, it declared itself a nuclear-free

Modeleine G. Kalb is a Washingtonbased specialist on Soviet-American relations. zone. Some 70 to 80 other towns and villages have followed its example. The case has gone to the state court of Schleswig-Holstein and is expected to reach West Germany's highest court. Moreover, the village council sent a letter to all Bundestag members arguing that it is unconstitutional to have American-controlled missiles with nuclear warheads deployed anywhere in the Federal Republic.

Klein Pampau has been a Social Democratic stronghold since 1968, when the newly elected council decided to take a rural slum, with families living in the underground bunkers of a bombed-out munitions factory, and turn it into a model community. According to local tradition, the village was founded by Slavic peasants in the 13th century. Though it looks like farm country, there are only a handful of farmers among its 150 families. The rest of the population government workers, craftsmen, a few businessmen, a few intellectuals with a university education - commute to Hamburg, some 30 miles

One recent evening, more than 200 residents gathered at a peace rally at

*Die Mau*s That Roared

By Madeleine G. Kalb

Klein Pampau's neat, Scandinavianmodern community center. Families
dressed in everything from jeans to
1930's taffeta dresses to the latest
Paris trends socialized at long tables,
where beer, soft drinks and sausages
were served. The mayor, red-faced
and perspiring, joined the throng on
the dance floor as a three-piece band
played polkas and foxtrots and occasionally ventured into the 1960's for a
rousing twist. The hit of the evening
was "Visit Klein Pampau While It
Still Stands," the local version of the
popular antiwar song "Visit Europe
While It's Still Here."

In this unlikely setting, reminiscent of an old-fashioned church social, the villagers spoke of their fear of war and their loss of confidence in the United States. They see the Pershing 2's not as protection against the Soviet SS-20's but as aggressive weapons likely to make their exposed position even more precarious. They feel they have mortgaged their destiny to a "trigger-happy" American President who can launch the missiles without West German consent and set off a nuclear exchange that could destroy their country. Essentially, they see the two superpowers as morally equivalent: Time and again, Poland and Afghanistan were balanced against Vietnam and Nicaragua. In fact, some villagers express more confidence in Soviet restraint, noting that the Russians have pledged never to be the first to use nuclear weapons, a pledge the United States refuses to make.

These sentiments are not unanimous. Some residents of Klein Pampau and the surrounding region consider the peace movement "unrealistic." One woman said: "We all want peace, but we cannot disarm unilaterally."

Her husband added, "We have to put a stop to Soviet expansion." Others pointed toward the east, and shrugged. One said, "If they have missiles over there, we have to have them here, too."

But there are a growing number of

But there are a growing number of people — not just the ecology-minded Greens, the intensely committed church groups, the students, writers, and artists, but working-class and middle-class citizens — who are worried about the missiles. Even Defense Minister Manfred Wörner says that in his own district, where support for the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is overwhelming, if you ask, "Do you want new missiles?" the majority will say no.

Neutralist yearnings expressed in Klein Pampau are part of a nation-wide erosion of support for the Western alliance. When I was in West Germany in late October, polls showed that 22 percent of the population would like to pull out of NATO. The Pershing 2's have become a lightning rod for Germany's grassroots angst, and they may end up costing the United States more than they are worth in the long run.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 — In Moscow a couple of weeks ago, 200 courageous Russians answered an invitation to come to the residence of the U.S. Ambassador to see a film of the 1930's, "Ninotchka," starring Greta Garbo, which spoofs the Communists and embraces romance in the capital-

ist West.

But the Soviet Government had objected to the showing of "Ninotchka" to any of its citizens. Ambassador Arthur Hartman, to avoid a provocation, agreed to substitute another American film for the Garbo classic; even so, six uniformed militiamen and three carloads of plainclothes K.G.B. men showed up in front of his residence to examine the identity papers and take down the names of the Russian invitees who dared to come.

Mr. Hartman, in a cable to our State Department, called this unprecedented harassment "a major show of force to intimidate the film-goers." What was it about exposing Russians to this particular film that touched a nerve in the Kremlin?

The answer goes beyond post-deployment grumpiness; the divided Soviet leadership has become extraordinarily sensitive to suggestions that their system is rotting at its economic core.

This increased touchiness about

outside criticism — whether in a Reagan speech or an old Garbo movie — is rooted in the internal doctrinal struggle now going on between two groups:

On one side are most of the five mil-

On one side are most of the five million members of the civil bureaucracy who want to retain total centrol of the declining economy and their own privileges; this party group is led by Konstantin Chernenko.

The other side, led by the ailing Yuri Andropov, draws its support from the Red Army and the K.G.B., and recognizes that Soviet rule, to survive in Russia, must turn away from certain demonstrably ineffective tenets of Marxist-Leninist doctrine; this side wants to modify the top-down allocation of resources and adopt market incentives to stimulate technological advance and to equip a modern army.

The clash between these camps produced the most startling leak in recent years: the "Novosibirsk paper," written by Prof. Tatyana Zaslavskaya, a full member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, with

ESSAY

Ninotchka And Tatyana

By William Safire

70 mumbered copies distributed in April of this year at a closed seminar of the Central Committee and Gosplan in Siberia. The Andropov faction leaked the document to Western newsmen in August.

Miss Zaslavskaya argued that chronic economic failures — long blamed on bad weather or bad roads or lack of discipline — were in reality caused by a huge bureaucracy out of touch with market needs; its tight local control led to worker resentment and lack of productivity.

Khrushchevian calls for decentralization have been beard before, and such "reform" has even been permitted to take place in Hungary. What made this academician's report "revisionist" was her charge that communism's theoretically classless society actually included klassovye gruppy—class groups—which have "grown like mushrooms in recent decades" and whose organizational staff members occupy "numerous 'cosy niches' with ill-defined responsibilities... but thoroughly agreeable salaries."

That is doctrinal heresy, especially when followed by her challenge to the Marxist-Leninist tenet that insists that economic change can be accomplished under communism without social conflict. On the contrary, the Novosibirsk paper holds that resistance to needed change will be strong, since "the existing system has to be changed by groups that occupy rather high positions in this system and consequently have vested interests."

sequently have vested interests."

She stops before recommending the obvious next step in changing the system — experimenting with private enterprise—and veers off into asking for more funds for sociological re-

search, such a natural act by an academician that a Radio Liberty analyst, Philip Hanson, comments "it is this more than anything that suggests the paper is genuine."

Whenever a closed society permits this kind of heretical argument at the highest levels, and permits leaks by one side to embarrass the other, it can reasonably be assumed that a great convulsion is going on.

Mr. Chernenko's well-fed bureaucracy wants no rocking of its unproductive boat, but Mr. Andropov's K.G.B. and Marshal Ustinov's army want an economy that will produce for them the means of achieving greater internal control and international power. As a result, a leadership wracked by doctrinal dissension reacts furiously to any outside commentary that communism's economic system is failing, or that a change to "capitalism with a Slavic face" will save it from the ash beap.

Tatyana is no romantic Ninotchka; no Garbo will ever play her stolidly revisionist role. But we can expect that in years to come, Russians will be contemplating the fruits of her Novosibirsk paper in places other than the American Embassy.

The New York Times

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In Pursuit of Icarus

The best time to stop any phase of the arms race is before it begins. Now is the time, therefore, to head off a dangerous, expensive and futile new competition in space. But President Reagan has been struck, like Icarus, by the dream of mastering space. He appears to be pressing the quest for an elaborate Star Wars "defense" that might, next century, render Soviet missiles obsolete.

The inspiration may be benign: a desire to deter attack with something more humane than the threat of massive retaliation. But to act on this dream portends a nightmare.

Mr. Reagan proposed this venture last March without extensive study and without consulting Congress or the Western allies, who perceive it to be a new version of Fortress America isolationism. Now, on the advice of two panels of Pentagon-picked analysts, the President is ready to follow this risky course. It involves spending at least \$20 billion over the next five years for greatly expanded research.

The idea is to use lasers, particle beams, hypersonic rockets, computers and other new technologies to intercept Soviet missiles at every stage of flight — in the boost phase, along their trajectories and after re-entry from space. The Administration would devote 20 years to developing such weapons and deems itself prudent for deferring deployments of exotic defenses until then.

Congress should not be impressed by such prudence. Some research is obviously necessary to prevent the Russians from springing a technological surprise. But the Administration's five-year program goes far beyond that. It invites a major competition in "defensive" weapons and begins to

undermine three major arms control agreements. The proposed research points toward abrogation of the treaty that severely limits the superpowers' antimissile preparations. And testing of the key component of the boost-phase interception - an X-ray laser powered by a nuclear explosion above the atmosphere — would violate the treaties that prohibit nuclear weapons and explosions in space.

A complete system might cost more than \$500 billion. The Pentagon's research director, Richard DeLauer, describes it only as "staggering." Eight major technical problems, he notes, would each require an effort equal to the Apollo program that put a man on the moon.

Even that understates the task. As Prof. Sidney Drell of Stanford observes, the moon could not dodge the lunar landers, but the Russians can take countermeasures. Indeed, counter-countermeasures already appear in American plans.

Also, as Mr. DeLauer notes, "any defense system can be overcome" with enough attacking missiles. So offensive weapons, too, are likely to increase. Even a 2 percent leakage in an American antimissile system could leave 150 cities destroyed.

The Russians, of course, would build their own antimissile system. And a combination of offensive and defensive weaponry, as President Reagan has acknowledged, would make every crisis more dangerous. Each side would be tempted to shoot first to leave its defense with the more manageable task of intercepting a ragged retaliation.

The way to stop this madness is to join the Russians in an effective agreement to keep all weapons out of space. Congress should not pay for any antimissile research until such a proposal appears at the top of the President's diplomatic agenda.

The Blinding Good Job News

Unemployment plunged again in November, confounding all the experts who said recent rapid improvement in the jobless rate was about to end. There's no doubt now that the recovery is strong and widespread. But that's still no guarantee the economy is back to steady, sustainable growth.

.... November's decline equaled the half-point drop in October, which was - maybe erroneously - interpreted as a fluke. At 8.2 percent (counting the civilian labor force and the military), last month's unemployment was the lowest in two years and lower than expected for the end of next year.

The November report showed gains among adults and teen-agers, males and females, whites and blacks — but not Hispanic workers. The picture was brighter, too, in most areas, although doubledigit unemployment continues in three big industrial states - Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

There are some marked differences, though, from two years ago. In 1981, unemployment among adult men, the traditional family breadwinners, was slightly less than among adult women. Now it's higher for the men. Moreover, the adult male unemployment rate is not yet down to its November 1981 level. In other words, the largest segment of the labor force is still catching up. Black unemployment — 17.3 percent last month — also lags behind

The general improvement, however, is remarkable. The tremendous stimulus of big Federal deficits has helped, of course, but the deficits are also responsible for interest rates remaining so high. This combination makes most economists apprehensive about the staying power of the recovery most audibly the President's own chief economist. Martin Feldstein.

The longer the deficits run unbridled, the greater the likelihood of still higher interest rates and a quick plunge back into recession.

President Reagan's political team, of course, is most concerned that the upswing last through Election Day, just 11 months away. If it continues, the Democrats will find it hard to run against Mr. Reagan on economic issues. But political connivance to hide the problem that lurks behind the good news puts the country irresponsibly at risk.

A True Jail Outrage

To release hardened criminals when we have been seeking relief from the crime rate is outrage enough without having it compounded by creation of jail space on the doorstep of

long-awaited redevelopment projects. - Howard Golden, Brooklyn Borough President

When prisoners must be released from crowded jails, what's a good politician to do? Denounce the outrage. And when it's proposed to open up new cells or a shelter for the homeless in his community? Denounce the remedies as outrageous, too.

It isn't fair to use the old Brooklyn Army arsenal for a jail, says State Senator Montalto; a developer could turn it into office space. It isn't fair to use part of the Creedmoor Psychiatric Center in Queens to shelter the homeless, says Representative Ackerman; the community already must live with the mental hospital.

Yet every panicked community could devise similar excuses: the planned shopping mall, the future of gentrification, the elementary school down

the street. Are there no politicians in New York capable of more than "it isn't fair?" Here's what true leaders might say:

"Of course we're nervous about the idea of the jail or shelter, but this is no time for selfishness. Besides, it might not be so bad. The city isn't insensitive, it's just in a space bind. If we offer support instead of hostility, we'll have a lot to say about how a place is run.

"Look at the Brooklyn House of Detention. It hasn't blighted development of Atlantic Avenue and Brooklyn Heights. Look at old P.S. 156 in Harlem. When the city moved homeless men there, neighbors were so upset they tried to block the Harlem River Drive at rush hour. A year later, there've been no incidents, and the homeless men are clean-

'Neighborhoods are New York's greatest strength - but we can't pretend they're more important than the city as a whole. Letting inmates go free and leaving the homeless in the street threatens the quality of life for all, ourselves included."

Topics

Bikini's Day After

Is it worth \$100 million to clean up soil made radioactive by nuclear tests on the island of Bikini? It's a lot of money that an expert panel recommends, but it would settle the ac-

United States. That's worth doing. Bikini was the site of 23 nuclear tests from 1946 to 1958. When some islanders returned in 1969, they found that all food grown there was still polluted with cesium 137. So the Bikinians, who now number 1,100, remain on Kili, which lacks a fishing lagoon

counts on a trust undertaken by the

Under a new compact that Congress must approve, Micronesia is to become semiautonomous, but the agreement makes no provision for the cleanup. In the 1970's, the U.S. spent

and is pounded by a rough surf.

Still Waiting \$105 million to remove nuclear debris

from Eniwetok, another test site. It would be a sour memorial to American trusteeship to leave Bikini poisoned, its people in exile. Their day after has lasted 37 years.

Private Lives

One can't really call them a ménage à trois, nor are they, strictly, a triangle. But for three years Hsing-Hsing, Ling-Ling and Chia-Chia have been a scandal.

The chemistry between Ling-Ling and Hsing-Hsing, pandas at Washington's National Zoo, seemed weak. Each time she signaled her readiness for mating, he yawned and ate a bamboo shoot. So Ling-Ling got another suitor: the London Zoo's Chia-Chia.

Chia-Chia, however, turned out to be a wife-beater and was sent packing. Then, when Hsing-Hsing finally put down his fodder, Ling-Ling developed a headache. Eventually, she was inseminated with sperm from both pandas and months later started building a nest. Was she ...?

Last March, Ling-Ling and Hsing-Hsing finally got the same idea at the same time. But the zoo, taking no chances, also inseminated her with Chia-Chia's sperm again. Who, then, was the father of the short-lived son born in August? Tests now have re-

vealed that it was Hsing-Hsing. Can Ling-Ling lure him into missing another meal? Can they both forget about Chia-Chia? Can the writers of "All My Children" come up with a

Letters

EMP Can't Stop American Nuclear Retaliation

John Corry's column on the TV movie "The Day After" [Arts and Leisure Nov. 20] suggests that war may be catalyzed by a predictable inability of the United States to launch its retaliatory force because of the effects of electromagnetic pulse (EMP) from a high-altitude nuclear explosion.

In 1954, I wrote one of the first theoretical papers at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory on the origin of EMP from nuclear explosions, and I have followed the evolution of theory, field test and underground experiments. In 1962, I analyzed for President Kennedy's science adviser the results of the Starfish high-altitude space explosion, which revealed an unexpected mechanism for the production of electromagnetic pulse but had barely noticeable effects on military systems. The 1963 limited test ban brought an end to nuclear explosions in space.

Since 1962, the delicacy of some electronics has increased because of

A seasoned traveler returning from

He went to the Peking Maxim's for

dinner. The food was good, the serv-

ice excellent. When the bill was pre-

sented, a quick calculation revealed

that with the good French wine the

cost came to about \$80. As the travel-

er, first time in Communist China,

reached for his gold American Ex-

press card, he became a little per-

plexed about the no-tipping policy he

had heard about and asked the dining-

room captain for advice. The smiling

Approvingly, since he was well

satisfied with the food and the serv-

ice, the traveler picked up the pen to

sign the sales slip. He was politely

and discreetly stopped by the cap-tain: "If you add the tip on the slip,

The traveler then tipped in cash -

It is against this background that

one must view the current Chinese

campaign against Western "pollu-

tion" (news story Nov. 23). In a coun-

try where the average salary is \$30 a

month, a waiter at the Peking Max-im's, on the generosity of Westerners,

could conceivably make more than

10 percent, as suggested by the cap-

tain. He was pleased with his deed.

whispered:

Chinese obligingly "We're French style."

we won't get it."

Peking has reported thus:

the use of transistors and integrated circuits, but our understanding of electromagnetic pulse has matured so that specific equipment and systems can be tested and guaranteed against disruption by EMP.

Communication to Minuteman silos and other links essential to the strategic retaliatory response have been "hardened" against it, as have the missiles themselves, so that we have confidence in our ability to withhold or to launch our strategic force as required for effective deterrence of nuclear attack. Although nonessential military communications pass over commercial links that may be affected by EMP, the vulnerability of this communications system should not be confused with an inability to retaliate against nuclear attack.

Furthermore, it is inconceivable that the Soviet Union would use nuclear weapons only to produce electromagnetic pulse; many nuclear warheads would attack bomber bases and other vulnerable military targets;

that amount in one night. He is rapidly

becoming a member of an elite class

much reminiscent of compradores

of pre-liberation days: rich, snob-

EMP would be the least of our problems at the outbreak of nuclear war.

Whe

Are T

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The President's Commission on Strategic Forces (Scowcroft Commission) had access to all available knowledge on EMP, and its report of April 1983 did not lack confidence in our ability to maintain strategic communications for command and control of the retaliatory force; electromagnetic pulse has been taken into account in the design of strategic retaliatory forces.

Earlier in his column, Mr. Corry, in presenting "a case for arming," says that after a Soviet attack on U.S. missile silos, airfields and military communications centers, "American Trident submarines would still be at sea, but the submarines do not have the ability to fire their missiles with the accuracy necessary to eliminate the second-strike Soviet missiles."

"If an American President declined to surrender after the first Soviet strike and ordered the Trident submarines to launch their missiles," Mr. Corry continues, "he would be condemning our cities to their deaths."

That problem exists even if the Soviet Union does not have the numbers of warheads and accuracy required to destroy U.S. land-based missiles, and even if our submarines do have accuracy permitting the destruction of Soviet silos.

In the first case, the Soviets need only issue the ultimatum "Surrender or die!" In the second, they would simply add, "and if you try to destroy our ICBM's, they will be launched against your cities."

What has deterred the Soviets and will continue to deter them from destroying the United States is the U.S. capability (and commitment) to destroy their society if they destroy ours. This is well understood (but not acknowledged) by those who advance the arguments repeated by Mr. Corry.

Other issues raised in the column whether deterrence is acceptable morally, whether it can be relied upon indefinitely, the role of arms control are important and urgent and were addressed in the too-brief panel discussion on "Viewpoint" following the showing of "The Day After." merit of that movie is that it focuses public attention not on the horror of war but on how to prevent it without sacrificing civilization and freedom.

The public is fully capable of judging, and our leaders are, too, if they will open their minds to less familiar views.

One such is that most weapon programs are not bad in themselves, but (like Soviet SS-20 missiles, MX, ICBM's, strategic defenses) are unnecessary, are costly, provoke uncertain military responses and divert attention and effort from what can and must be done, namely, maintaining deterrence at continuously declining risk of war.

Little reasoned opposition is heard in the Soviet Union or the United States to the proposal that deterrence be maintained with 1,000 nuclear weapons on either side (instead of the French. British and Chinese armories would then loom too large. If that is the problem, let's get to work RICHARD L. GARWIN Yorktown Heights, N.Y., Nov. 22, 1983 The writer is a fellow at the IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center and adjunct professor of physics at Columbia University.

U.S. Understatements of Syrian Ambitions

Western Pollution Gratefully Received

To the Editor:

Drew Middleton's informative news analysis of Syria's military buildup ("Syria Said to Pass Egypt as a Power," Nov. 19) was only partly correct on one very important point. Mr. Middleton wrote: "Syria believes it is in a position to pursue its goal of a Greater Syria, which would include Jordan in a new state that would dominate the Arab Middle East."

Syria's vision of a Greater Syria encompasses all of Lebanon, all of Jordan - and all of Israel. Historically, Syria has considered Palestine (Israel and Jordan) as part of southern Syria. In fact, its principal argument against the creation of a such a state should not be formed on Syrian territory. Lebanon, which Syria has never recognized, is for similar reasons considered to be part of Greater Syria.

Jewish state in the 1940's was that

bish, toadying to everything Western.

Why indeed! Why Pierre Cardin's fashion shows? Why Coca-Cola, which

costs a young worker's half-day's pay?

inviting Western "pollution." It's a

Chinese paradox that is so typical.

In short, the Chinese have been

Then, why a Maxim's in Peking?

President Reagan, too, offered an incomplete description of Syrian goals when in a recent news conference he referred to Greater Syria as including "part of Lebanon and part of Jordan." An understanding of Syrian ambitions to swallow up Israel, Lebanon and Jordan would aid our policy makers in the formulation of their Middle East poli-HERBERT ZWEIBON

Andrzej Dodzinski

TIMOTHY TUNG

New York, Nov. 23, 1983

Chairman, Americans for a Safe Israel New York, Nov. 21, 1983

Rows of 'Iron Curtains' in the History of Civilization

New York, Nov. 24, 1983

To the Editor:

In his Nov. 23 letter, "Churchill's Debt to the Nazi Sloganeers," L. Fletcher Prouty implies that the phrase "iron curtain" was coined by the Nazis. They used it, but they didn't coin it. Neither, of course, did Winston Churchili, as Mr. Prouty points out.

Churchill's March 5, 1946, speech at Fulton, Mo., is usually given as the source of "iron curtain," although he himself had used it in a June 4, 1945, cablegram to Truman ("I view with profound misgivings ... the descent of an iron curtain between us and everything to the eastward").

Earlier that year, Joseph Goebbels, Nazi minister of enlightenment and propaganda, wrote in an article in Das Reich: "Should the German people lay down its arms, the agreement between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin would allow the Soviets to occupy all Eastern and Southeastern Europe together with the major part of the Reich. An iron curtain would at once descend on this territory, which, including the Soviet Union, would be of enormous dimensions." A prophetic assessment.

The phrase, however, had been in use earlier. In 1920, Ethel Snowden wrote in "Through Bolshevik Russia": "We were behind the 'iron curtain' at last!" Two years before that, in "Apocalypse of Our Time," Vasily Rozanov wrote: "With a rumble and a roar, an iron curtain is descending on Russian history." So much for the Russian connection.

In 1915, George Washington Crile ("A Mechanistic View of War and Peace") wrote, "Suppose that Mexico were a . . . nation of forty million with a deep-rooted grievance, and an

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

iron curtain at its frontier." This followed by a year the remark of German-born Elizabeth of Belgium: "Between [Germany] and me there is now a bloody iron curtain which has descended forever."

The earliest usage of the phrase that I have yet found is that of H. G. Wells. In "The Food of the Gods" (1904), he used "iron curtain" to mean "an enforced break of communications with society by an individual." JOAN HAVERLY

To the Editor:

That Churchill was not the coiner of "iron curtain" has been stated so often that it ought to be old hat. The underlying German words refer to the fireproof curtain of corrugated sheet metal (later, and now presumably no longer, asbestos) used in a theater to close the proscenium opening in case of fire,

What seems to have escaped notice, however, at least until the recent publication of Anthony Bailey's "Along the Edge of the Forest," is Churchill's baffling geographical inaccuracy.

His celebrated statement was: From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the continent." The northern end of the "iron curtain" is not west of Stettin (now Szczecin, Po-

forms the border between Poland and East Germany, but northeast of Lübeck, at the mouth of the Trave. i.e., at the northern end of the boundary between the former Russian and British zones. LOUIS MARCK New York, Nov. 23, 1983

land), where the Oder-Neisse-line

To the Editor: The phrase "iron curtain" is found in Tractate Pesahim of the Babylonian Talmud (page 85B), which is almost 2,000 years old. In a reference to certain portions of

the divine service, which may be recited only if there is a quorum of 10 men (called a minyan), Rabbi Yehuda, in the name of Rav, states that a man standing outside the doorstep is not counted with those inside the room. Rabbi Joshua Ben Levi disagrees with the opinion and states, "Even an iron curtain cannot interpose between Israel and their Father in Heaven" and, therefore, holds that a man standing outside the doorstep is indeed counted among the ones in-

In prayers recited at the end of the nocturnal service of Pentecost, composed around the year 1100, we find the supplication: "Father in Heaven, please remove from us the iron curtain that seems to separate You from MARCUS RETTER

New York, Nov. 23, 1983



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In 'Heartbreak House,' G.B. Shaw Portrayed the Death of Optimism

Arts & Leisure

The play sees civilization as a ship nearing the rocks.

WEEKLY REVIEW

By HELEN DUDAR

eorge Bernard Shaw's life as a man of the theater began while Victoria still sat on the throne of England and proceeded well into the golden age of talking pictures. There are more than 50 plays in the canon; there is, naturally enough, a Shaw Society and, within academia, a flourishing Shavian industry. As much as the scholarly world can agree on anything about Shaw, "Heartbreak House," which opens Wednesday at the Circle in the Square, is widely regarded as a towering achievement, indeed, along with "St. Joan;" one of his two masterworks.

This does not fully explain why we will shortly be seeing Rex Harrison and Rosemary Harris starring in the play on Broadway, or why two nearby regional theaters recently considered productions of their own. The libraries, after all, are crowded with masterpieces that the American student of serious drama can't count on seeing in half a lifetime of theatergoing.

But this 64-year-old theater piece speaks to our time, an age perennially confronting the reality of nuclear destruction. It is Shaw's doomsday play, among the earlier works "the darkest thing he wrote," according to Robert Brustein, critic, theater scholar and artistic director of the American Repertory Theater at Harvard University.

Mr. Brustein's company considered and then abandoned the idea of staging the play not long ago because it seemed too difficult for a young group. Mr. Brustein, whose appreciation of Shaw is not boundless ("I'm an admirer without being an enthusiast") says that "Heartbreak House" is "the only Shaw we would consider doing. Actually, I think it's his best play. Let me amend that — it's his best play for our age."

The inhabitants and visitors in this balmy country place in Sussex, Shaw tells us in his preface, have given over the rule of the land to incompetents, indeed, "barbarians," who were incapable of governing, uncaring about society's ills and easily led down the path to a terrible war.

Everyone in "Heartbreak House" is concentrated on private concerns except Captain Shotover — its prophet-clown, hawker of dying ideals — and he is very old, half mad and deaf when it suits him. One of his daughters, Hesione, cares mostly about her beauty; the other, Ariadne, is fervent about horses ("There are only two classes in good society . . . the Equestrian classes and the neurotic classes.") Their husbands are womanizers. The youngest member of this company, Ellie Dunn, is a romantic innocent who will lose all her illusions.

Moreover, nothing in this place is quite what it seems at the start. Mangan, the capitalist, owns nothing. Hesione's husband, Hector, has stories that are all false. Shotover, the sage, fuels himself and his visions on rum.

According to Michael Holroyd, who has been at work in London on a major life of Shaw since 1976 and hopes to be finished by the decade's end, the play can be and has been seen as "the Fabian view of the Bloomsbury cul-

If Shaw had not imagined a nuclear holocaust, he had recognized that civilization was able to destroy itself.

ture." More than 20 years after he had completed it, Bernard Shaw wrote to Virginia Woolf that he had conceived the play "in that house [of hers] somewhere in Sussex where I first met you and of course fell in love with you."

Shaw may have loved her but he and all the Fabian socialists felt the Bloomsbury esthetes — the Woolfs, the Bells, the Stracheys, among others — were charming but dangerous. "To Shaw, they were not politically serious enough," Mr. Holroyd said. "And he criticized Virginia because she believed the Fabians were not important."

Leon Katz, a Shaw scholar who is chairman of dramaturgy and drama criticism at Yale, says his students respond to this play — more accurately, they tend to "respect it" without really loving it — because it is populated with identifiable figures.

"They recognize all these types, not as contemporary types but as the equivalents of contemporary types: the capitalist, the nationalist, the socialist, the upper-class people who think they have no particular connection with the running of society," he said.

The play, written during World War I, proceeds

The play, written during World War I, proceeds through two-and-a-half acts of the kind of mordant humor and witty social commentary so characteristic of Shaw's hand. "The real joke," he once said, "is that I am earnest." Without warning, with no mention that nations are at war, planes are heard overhead. A bomb drops. Two people die. The curtain descends on the melancholy sound of a flute playing "Keep the Home Fires Burning."

If Shaw had not imagined a nuclear holocaust, he

If Shaw had not imagined a nuclear holocaust, he had, through four years of carnage, recognized that modern civilization was advanced enough to destroy itself. A while back, when Lloyd Richards, dean of the Yale Drama School and artistic director of the Yale Repertory Theater, was planning to stage "Heartbreak House" this fall — a plan aborted because the Shaw estate would not allow a second production within competing distance of Broadway — he was haunted by an image for the final curtain.

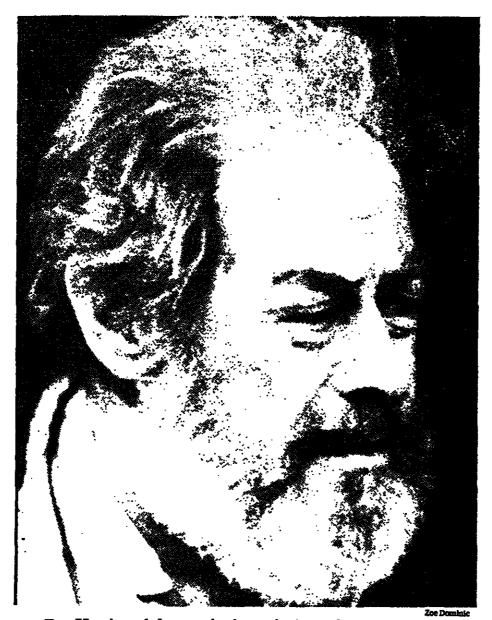
The experts promise that, among all living creatures, the cockroach, that sturdy curse of the urban classes, will survive the radiation sickness that fallout brings. "I was going to have a gigantic mechanical roach crawl out on the stage," Mr. Richards says. "That's all I could see. That was my image of the end of the play."

Nothing so stark was invented by Shaw for the last act. In fact, the pampered inhabitants of "Heartbreak House," too remote from reality even to understand what the future promises, treat the bombing as if some generous unknown theatermaster had just provided a great show in the sky. "But what a glorious experince!" exults Hesione Hushabye, the beauty of the house. "I hope they'll come again tomorrow night."

As Shaw announces in his preface, "Heartbreak House" is not merely the title of the play: "It is cultured leisured Europe before the war."

"Heartbreak House," he goes on, "was far too lazy and shallow to extricate itself from this palace of evil enchantment. It rhapsodized about love; but it believed in cruelty. It was afraid of cruel people; and it saw that cruelty was at least effective.... Heartbreak House in short did not know how to live, at which point all that was left to it was the boast that at least it knew how to die..."

Because the play is set in a country house and because the author labeled it "a fantasia in the Russian





Radio Times Hulton Library/Sasha

Rex Harrison, left, stars in the revival opening Wednesday at Circle in the Square. At right, the playwright in his prime.

manner," it is usually considered his bornage to Chekhov. For much of the time, the work is as Chekovian as warm beer. It is plotless and it is farcical rather than comedic. But the final nighttime scene that precedes the bombing has a dreamy, lyric quality, a rare exposure of what Mr. Brustein has called "the suppressed poet" in Shaw.

It is this quality of the play, Mr. Brustein says, that appeals to him, as well as to his students who, on the whole, regard many of Shaw's works as "artifacts, like Schiller. My students don't know what Shaw has to do with them. They love Ibsen; they respond very strongly to Chekhov. But 'Heartbreak House' is more than just intelligent discourse. It has feeling and it has metaphysical reach. The poet begins to emerge here."

The play's central metaphor is civilization as a ship about to crash upon the rocks. It is also about love and marriage and money and, for the first time, old age. Although Shaw was only in his late fifties, there is a palpable sense of fatigue about the work.

It was perhaps something on the order of intellectual exhaustion. Shaw, socialist, reformer, educator, orator, was confronting the likelihood that society's ills were not to be healed by a rational philosophy. Prof. Katz says that in common with other writers who had done their major work before 1914 — Henry James among them — the outbreak of the war came as a "devastating" shock to Shaw. It signaled the death of optimism.

"Just below the surface of civilized life was a kind of chaos they had never suspected, Prof. Katz says. "As Shaw got older, as he moved into the 1930's, his plays became increasingly pessimistic. Eventually, he was saying, all one can do is talk."

In his preface, Shaw says he began the play before the first shot was fired, but swift and fluent though he was as a writer, it took him a long time, and there is some evidence that, overwhelmed by the carnage in Europe, he set it aside for a while. A version was certainly finished by 1917 when his correspondence with Mrs. Patrick Campbell, whom he saw in the role of Hesione, mentions a reading he did of the work.

Since it was hardly a theme that would find any favor in wartime, Shaw held on to it and did not publish the play until 1919. The following year, he gave it to the American Theater Guild for its premiere production. An extremely young Orson Welles played the 88-year-old Captain Shotover in a Mercury Theater production in 1938; Maurice Evans behind a Shavian beard stepped into the character 21 years later in the most recent Broadway production of the play.

The Shavian adornment was not accidental. The character of Shotover has been seen as Shaw's Lear and, alternatively, as Shaw's Shaw, the most complete dramatic representation of the author himself in any of his works. Mr. Harrison, for one, feels that all of Shaw's plays are populated by representations of their author.

The play has nearly always invited violent views. When it opened in London in 1921, Desmond McCarthy, one of the major critics of the period, wrote that the press criticism had been "disgraceful." James Agate was almost alone in finding "Heartbreak House" to have been "exhilarating and deeply moving — among the great testaments."

On this side of the ocean, when the play was first published, Edmund Wilson and Stark Young both thought it was the best Shaw work, but Young emerged from the 1938 Welles production denouncing the play as "garrulous, unfelt and tiresome."

Prof. Katz remembers a "magnificent" production, starring the late Robert Donat as Shotover, in wartime London 40-odd years ago. "It failed," he says. "Interestingly enough, the same season or the next one, 'Arms and the Man' was a resounding success. As a satire on the military, it was utterly charming. But during the war, the English were not prepared to tolerate the pessimism of 'Heartbreak House.'"

Mr. Harrison comes to New York as Shotover with a successful three-month run in London behind him. Judging by how frequently it is revived, this play can make some claim to increasing popularity. It had been staged only a decade earlier at the National Theater with a memorable final scene. John Russell Brown, the theater's dramaturg, who is teaching this year at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, N.Y., says "the final act was very bleak and almost Beckettian — a land-scape totally open to destruction."

Yet, considering that he is this century's major English-language playwright, productions of Shaw's plays remain a scarce commodity. Mr. Brustein insists that among the young, interest in him is "dimming." Prof. Katz reports that his students, while acknowledging the importance of "Heartbreak House," really prefer "Pygmalion," not because it inspired a more famous musical

called "My Fair Lady," but "because it's his potboiler, his romantic theater."

On the other hand, Mr. Brown reports that when he joined the National Theater he thought "Heartbreak House" was "the only Shaw play to do," and then discovered that successfully staging it created "a colossal appetite" for more Shaw.

One continuing problem, he says, is that Shaw is never easy to do. "You can't feel your way into it as though Shaw is ordinary realistic drama. It's like trying to do a drawing room play in a gymnasium." What is wanted, he goes on, are accomplished actors who under-

stand that Shaw's thought and speech are never divorced from "people in life."

"He learned his art as a dramatist by standing on a soap box in Clapham Common and making people listen to him talk of the ills of the world," Mr. Brown concluded. "His plays, once we allow themn to be played with that kind of energy, clarity and passion, will also draw a crowd."

Helen Dudar is a frequent contributor to Arts and Leisure.

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Over Kamon Shirts Name

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH / Jerusalem Post Reporter

RESIDENTS still call it "the camp," but the attractive homes lining the broad streets would constitute a comfortable middle-class suburb in any country.

Remains of the refugee camp outside Limasol in which 3,500 Greek Cypriots lived for years after Cyprus was partitioned in 1974 still stand at one end of the new neighbourhood of Kolosy - wooden shacks and communal showers spaced out among the olive trees on a slope near the sea - an almost exact replica of an Israeli ma'abara, the new-immigrant camp of the '50s. In the past five years, nearly all the inhabitants have moved into the new housing, which reminds an Israeli not of the shikunim which replaced the ma'abarot, but of Arad.

Unlike the Palestinian refugees who remained in camps for decades - a reminder to the world and themselves that their land had been lost - the 150,000-200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees, a third of the island's total population, have been resettled by the government and integrated into the remarkable tion and per capita income has faleconomic boom the Greek sector of len sharply, in part because Cyprus has experienced since parti-

"What did the Palestinians achieve by keeping their refugees in camps?" asks Christos Artemious, head of the Public Committee for Refugees in Nicosia, the capital. "We followed a different way seeing that everybody had a house and a job, in order to rehabilitate the refugees and the economy."

When the island was divided, almost 70 per cent of its economic resources lay within the sector controlled by the Turkish Cypriots in the north - the prime agricultural areas, virtually all tourism hotels and industrial areas and the principle port at Famagusta. Most of these facilities were owned by Greek Cypriots, who constituted some 80 per cent of the island's pop-

IN THE Turkish sector, relatively little new infrastructure has been added in the nine years since partimainland Turkey, whose currency is used in Turkish Cyprus, has been suffering high inflation.

However, the enterprising Greek Cypriots turned disaster into opportunity. "Instead of emphasizing welfare payments for the refugees, we searched for ways to reactivate the economy and put them on their feet," says an official in the Finance

Hotel owners and manufacturers from the north who had lost their property were offered generous loans and tax incentives to begin anew in the south. Emphasis was placed on labour-intensive industry and unemployment in the south fell from 35 per cent the year after partition to 1.5 per cent two years later.

With virtually no tourist hotels in their sector, the Greek Cypriots created a thriving tourism industry from scratch, developing resorts on empty beaches in the south-east of the island and at Limasol. Today, there are 25,000 tourism beds in the

Famagusta...Most of the tourist facilities were owned by Greek Cypriots.

Greek sector, close to twice the

number lost in 1974. Sixty per cent of the refugees were farmers, but only 15 per cent farm today. The rest are working in industry or services.

CLIMBING the minaret of the tallest mosque on the Turkish side of Nicosia, one can see the dramatic difference in the development of the two sectors since partition. On the Turkish side is a low carpet of buildings rarely rising above four storeys and without a single hotel of international standard. The Greek

modern hotels and offices. The GNP in the Greek sector has increased 10 per cent annually in most years since partition, and the

floribunda rose in 1924. This is an

ideal bedding rose, which gains in

popularity from year to year. The

flowers appear in large clusters, but

generally the flower form is inferior

Miniature roses are used for edg-

ing and as pot flowers. In Israel,

miniatures also appear frequently in

flower arrangements and are used

stiff stems and many flowers. They

generally flower in early spring (well

ahead of all other roses) and con-

tinue to bloom for a long time, but

in contrast to other species, they

Planting lectures. Anyone in-

terested in roses may gain some

practical advice by attending

planting lessons, to be provided by

Amos Rosenthal, director of the

Maurice Wohl National Rosarium

near the Knesset, in that rose gar-

den on December 20 and 21. The

lectures will be given both days at

10 a.m. and at 3 p.m. If the weather

is very bad, the lectures will be post-

Climbers are a variety with tall,

to that of the hybrid tea.

for bridal bouquets.

flower only once a year.

buildings, construction cranes and

per capita income this year is \$4,120, compared with \$1,800 in the Turkish sector

Close-up, the most impressive aspect of the Greek Cypriot side is vibrant with high-rise recovery is the integration of the refugees. In addition to supplying modest new apartments rent free to those totally destitute, the government has successfully made active partners in their own rehabilitation

poned to the following Tuesday and

January these valuable tubers may

be sown in light and medium soils.

Imagine life without potatoes - no

chips, no potato salad, no mashed

potatos or potato soup, and no

baked potatoes on a cold winter's

day. Is there any other vegetable

that is so much a part of our life?

recommended growing potatoes in

sacks. This can be done even by

these who have no garden. And

what about growing potatoes without any soil at all? Yes, you can grow potatoes hydroponically (soil-

less) in water, or gravel culture or in

vermiculite. But did you ever hear

about potato growing without a gar-

den, without hydroponic or sack-

culture equipment, without working

tools and even without a drop of

water.? Here is a "potato growing

miracle invented by Fred Loads, a

British horticulturist from Norfolk:

potatoes and place them on a shelf

or on a window sill in your kitchen,

Take about one kilo of old

This column has several times

Potatoes. In December and

Vesdnesday at the same time.

of refugees with even small amounts of capital. They supply them with free plots and two-thirds of the building cost if they put up the remaining third and build the apartments themselves, or with their own contractors.

By being integrated so well, the refugees may in time come to lose the desire - at present powerful to return to the homes they were forced to abandon in the north. This is a serious political risk for the Greek Cypriot authorities, who have made reunification of the island and the right of refugees to return to their property a central

However, the refugee authorities and the refugees themselves deny that such a weakening of resolve is

Outside a nearly-completed house in the former refugee camp of Kolosy, 29-year-old Polydoros Panayiotes said he and his live brothers and parents would abandon their comfortable new life instantly if they could return to their farmhouse in the Kyrenia district in the north. Asked whether he had a picture of it. Panayiotes, now a truck driver, suddenly lowered his head and began weeping.

"We had no time to bring our photographs. We just locked the door and went. But we will never

Says refugee leader Artemious: The memory of our ancestral homes is passed on to every child within the family. It will always be part of their lives."

exposed to air and some light. In a

couple of weeks, they will start to

sprout and produce strong purple

shoots. The only attention they re-

quire is to be kept free of insects.

This can be done by spraying with

an insecticide outdoors, somewhere

on the open balcony or in the gar-

den. Any tubers showing symptoms

about 1-2 cm. long, put the tubers 3-

4 cm. apart in a large carton filled

with dry peat (kabul in Hebrew).

See to it that the potatoes are being

completely covered by the peat.

place and simply leave them un-

touched for several weeks. They

What actually happens is that sm-

all tubers, about ping-pong ball size

and smaller, will be produced on the

old mother tubers. They taste like

ordinary fresh potatoes and only

need to be cleaned by a soft cloth or

brush before cooking. It's the sap and the stored nutrients from the

mother tuber that produces the new

need no watering.

Then store the box in a dry, dark

When the sprouts have grown

of decay should be removed.

Time for roses

GARDENER'S CORNER / Walter Franki

Rose roots sometimes reach a

depth of about one metre and

therefore need a well-dug and richly

manured plant hole. If the soil in

your garden seems to be poor, buy a

ready soil-mix from a seed shop or a

nursery. This ready mix mostly con-

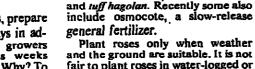
tains red soil, compost, peat, perlite

DECEMBER is the best month for rose planting in Israel. Bare-root roses of all kinds, producing blooms in a variety of colours, are available at nurseries. For a small quantity of roses, to complete your home garden collection or to replace some not doing well, buy at any local nursery, but for large quantities, you will be better off going to one of the many rose-nurseries where a rose specialist will be at hand to give you advice. The third edition of the Green Pages (Dapim Yerukim) lists 17 rose-growing nurseries. (This guide is published by Green Pages Ltd. Tel Aviv, P.O.B. 6092, phone

Many people ask me whether one can plant roses in a container and grow them on a roof or a balcony. My answer is an emphatic "yes." It is necessary to prepare a big enough container, a medium of rich soil and to choose some of the lovely blooming miniature species. Roses require a lot of sunshine and regular care, but every self-grown rose will compensate you for your time and ef-

The rose family is the most "aristocratic" plant family. It comprises of some 90 genera, and its members include the apple, pear, quince, plum, peach, cherry, apricot, raspberry, blackberry and strawberry, as well as cotoneaster, pyracantha and many other shrubs

Planting. For best results, prepare planting holes carefully days in advance. Some professional growers prepare the plant holes weeks before the actual planting. Why? To give that all-important good start



TOUR VA'ALEH

W.Z.O. Alrya and Absorption Dept.

invites Visitors from Abroad

to an evening of

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

on all aspects of living and banking in Israel

- Refreshments -

tonight, December 5, at 9 p.m., at the Plaza Hotel, Jerusalem.

Plant roses only when weather and the ground are suitable. It is not fair to plant roses in water-logged or frozen ground. Better wait a few

days. If you have already bought

Rose grown as a pot plant.

rose saplings and the weather changes suddenly from fair to heavy rain, store the plants temporarily by putting them close together in a large carton, covering their roots with a thick layer of moist sand. Press the sand down so that the roots will not dry out. Carefully kept in this way, roses can wait a fortnight until the weather becomes fair again and the ground workable.

Be sure to make the planting holes deep enough and wide enough Fill them partly with the above-mentioned soil mix or any other organic matter. Leave enough space for the sapling, just so deep that after planting the junction of stock and scion - a thickened point on the main stem - is just covered: this is the weakest point of the plant, and it needs protection.

The bottom of the hole should be rather higher in the centre, so that the roots may point downwards and spread out evenly in a natural way without cramping. It is always worthwhile to cover the spread roots with a light, sandy soil or vermiculite. A 50:50 mixture of peat and perlite may also be used to cover the roots. Then the dug-out soil from the plant hole may follow until the hole is filled up, and the rose plant stands erect. Remember that the level of the soil should just come above the top of the root stock with the thickened grafting point slightly covered.

Classification. The development of modern roses began early in the past century, after three species made their way to Europe from China: the pink Rosa sinensis or Rosa indica; the red Rosa sempervirens and the yellow tea rose (Rosa odorata). The most common rose groups are hybrid tea, polyantha, floribunda, miniatures and climbing

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Moroccan Wedding

Choreography: Rina Sharet

Monday, December 5, 8.00 p.m., Neveh Zedek Theatre Centre

Castel, Tel. 444725; at other ticket agencies and at the Inbel Theatre, Tel. 653711.

Army

Hybrid tea roses. If you want a rose bush on which each flower will be a thing of beauty, then choose a hybrid tea. In this group you will find the largest blooms, the strongest fragrance and the perfection of fullness and shape associated with the modern rose. Many new varieties appear every year, created by numerous rose breeders around the world. Hybrid tea roses are the most popular of all the roses. Their name comes from their tea-like scent. Frenchman Pierre Guilot raised the first hybrid tea rose, a red one, about 100 years ago and called

Polyantha roses were developed from Rosa multiflora, which came from the Far East in the 19th century. These dwarf roses have small flowers without remarkable scent, but their blooms are long-lasting. About 100,000 polyantha roses have been planted by municipal gardeners in all parts of Jerusalem.

Floribunda roses. A Dane named Poulsen crossed polyanthas with hybrid teas and so created the first

JERUSALEM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA cello (Jerusalem Theatre, November 30), Bach: Brandenberg Concerto No. 1: Boccherini: Cello Concerto in B-fiat major; Mozart: Symphony No. 36, in C major ("Linz").

ANTONIO JANIGRO, known to us as a cellist and as leader of the famous Solisti di Zagreb, returned to Israel after an absence of 17 years to direct the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra in his Bach to Mozart series. His sound and solid musicianship was apparent in his unstrained direction and the fresh and lively sound of the orchestra.

The solo parts of the Brandenburg Concerto were in capable hands. Rima Kaminkovsky (violîn), George and Mina Haas (oboes). Richard Paley (bassoon) and horns Stephen Multer and Joseph Miron - who had to master particularly demanding parts and acquitted themselves almost unfailingly cooperated well with the orchestra. An alert and refreshingly unsophisticated performance resulted

Welcome return

MUSIC / Yohanan Boehm

from the unity of minds and inten-

The "Linz" Symphony, composed incredibly, within a few days, is one of Mozart's most inventive and cheerful orchestral works.

Janigro led the orchestra in an appropriately bright and sunny interpretation, which partly compensated for the lingering disappointment of the Boccherini concerto.

An inadequate instrument may account for the small and bland tone of the cello, but the over cautious way in which Nina Flyer approached the execution of all the phrases resulted in clean intonation, but forced the conductor perpetually to hold the orchestra back in tempo and in dynamics, in order to stay with the soloist. The not too ingenious music thus dragged all the time, causing boredom and annovance to the discriminating listener; since no personal interpretation or active show of personality was allowed to emerge.

One would gladly have accepted a bit of daring in the execution even if it resulted in the occasional impurity.

As it was, this performance was impersonal and dull.

THE NATIONAL YOUTH BAND,

INVITES VISITORS FROM ABROAD TO COME ON A ONE DAY TRIP TO

CENTRAL GALILEE Departing from Tel Aviv on Wednesday, December 7

TOUR VA'ALEH

W.Z.O. Aliyah and Absorption Dept.

There is no charge for the trip but the sum of IS 300 per person will be collected to cover the cost of buffet luncheon at a Moshav.
For registration and further details, call: 03-258311, ext. 28, or 03-266842 Registration hours: Daily, 8 a.m.-1 p.m. (except Saturdays and Holidays). Registration closes: Tue., December 6, 12 noon.

potatoes. Want to try it? conducted by Prof. Jimmy Aviv's Beit Hamoreh on December 7 at 5 p.m. The band includes some 75 young musicians chosen from about 20 localities. It meets two or three times a year for intensive practice and this concert will follow a four-day rehearsal seminar. The National Youth Band was set up six years ago, on outgrowth of a workshop organized by the Music Foundation of Chicago. Invitations to the concert can be ordered at the Omanut La'am office in Tel Aviv



Jerusalem (02-225436).

(Tel. 03-295869) and at Matan in

Tour Va'aleh W.Z.O. Aliyah and Absorption Dept. Invite all visitors to a

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8 a.m. 3 p.m. Places (imited

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TELEVISION

Documentary film (English dialogue)

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EDUCATIONAL:

9.00 Fixual's House

10.00 Meeting with a Cartoonist 10.25 Helen Keller in her story 15.00 Surprise Train 15.45 Follow Me - English for Adults

0 Codename Tearus (part 2)

16.00 The Heart (part 14) 16.25 Sumsum Street 17.00 A New Evening CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES: 7.30 Lighting of the 6th Hanukka Candle 17.40 Meeting with the Fame actors

IX III Friendly Sketches ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes: 18.30 News coundup 18.32 Sports

19.27 Programme Trader 19.30 News HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20,00 with a news roundup 20,00 Lighting of the 6th Hanukka Cundle

by Micha Perry 36.10 The Lave Boat: The Family Plan 21.00 Mahat Newsreel

21.30 Taxi -- comedy series: Tony and 21.55 This is the Time 23.45 Strangers -- British suspense series

Marring Don Henderson, Dennis Blanch, I iona Mullison and Mark Mc Manus. The Moscow Subway Murders JORDAN TV (unofficial):

7.30 Cartonine 18.00 French Hour 18.30 News in French 1930 News in Hebrew 3100 News in Arabic 20.30 Benson 21.10 Nancy Astur 22.00 News in English 22.15 The A-Teum

ON THE AIR

ISRAEL

DISCOUNT BANK

Cial Centre, Jerusalem

Voice of Music 6.02 Musical Clock 7.07 Hertel: Trumpet Concerto (Maurice Andre): Karl Abel: Sinfonia No.3; Bach: Trio Sonata in C major; Rachmaninoff; Trio Sonata in C major; Rachmandur; Corelli Variations (Lazase Berman); Tchaikovsky: The Storm Overture; Janacek: Suite for String Orchestra; Saint-Saens: Clarinet Sonata, Op.167; Villa-Lohos: Buchianas Brasileiras No.i: Auber: La muette di Portici, overture; Faure: Violin Sonata No.1. Op.13 (Zukerman, Neikrug): Clementi: Sinfonia No.4: Haydn: Quartet, Op.50, No.2 (Tokyol: Beethoven: Symphony No.4 (Jochum): Brahms: Piano Quintet in F

16.30 The Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra, Antonio Janigro conducting; with Nina Flyer, cello — Bach: Branden-burg Concerto No.1; Boccherini: Cello Concerto on B-flat major; Mozart: Symphony No.36, K.425, Linz 18.00 Musica Viva - From the International Composers Rostrum korohado Moheri (Japan): Betzfia; Teresa Rittdahl (Norway): Symphony

19.05 Musical Guide 20.00 Roszinkes mit Mandlen, songs in

20.30 Dvorak: Trio. Op.90, Dumky; Chopin Waltzes, Nocturnes, Polonaises (Dang Tai Son, First Prize Warsew 1980); The Berlin Philharmonic, Krystoff Penderecki conducting - Penderecki Cello Concerto (Rostropovich); Shustakovich: Symphony No.14 (Galina Vehnevskava: Dimiter Petkoff) 23.00 Chopin in Paris (part 1, repeat) 00.10 flaydn: Missa brevis; Bach:

First Programme 7.00 This Morning — news magazine 8.05 Puss in Sandals 9.05 Morning Stur — Julie Andrews 10.10 All Shades of the Network 12,05 Open Line -- news and music

13.00 Midday — news commentary, music 14.10 Matters of Interest 16.10 Safe Journey 17.10 Economics Magazine 17.30 Of Men and Figures 18.05 Am Visrael Hai — Jewish com-

18.45 Today in Sport 18.55 Lighting of the 6th Hanukka Candle 19.05 Today -- radio newsree! 19.30 Law and Justice Magazine 20.05 Cantorial Music

22,05 Folksongs 23.05 Authors, poets and musicians make a Hanukka anthology

Second Programme

6.03 Programmes for Olim 7.30 Light Classical Music - Works by Offenbach, Vivaldi, Michael Haydn and

9 30 Programme in Easy Hebrew 10.05 Encounter - live family magazine 14 (f) Pricts' songs' 11.30 Education for all

12.05 Sephardi songs 13.00 News in English 13.30 News in French 14.05 Children's programmes 15.53 Notes on a New Book 16.05 The Road to Jerusalem (repeat) 17.20 Everyman's University 18.05 Afternoon Classics 18.55 Lighting of the 6th Hanukka Candle

18.47 Bible Reading - Chronicles II,

19.05 Reflections on the Portion of the

CINEMAS

19.30 Programmes for Clim

6.06 Morning Sounds

20.05 Israeli Rock

21.00 Mabat - TV Newsreel

6.30 University on the Air 7,07 707" with Alex Anski

8.03 Morning Newsreel 9.05 Right Now — with Michael

13.05 Israeli Winter — with Eli Yisraeli 13.05 Two Hours 15.05 What's Wrong? — with Erez Tal

16.05 Four in the Afternoon 16.55 Lighting of the 6th Hanukka Candie

17.05 Evening Newsreel 18.05 Army and Defence Magazine 19.05 Music Today — music magazine

21.35 University on the Air (repeat) 22.05 Popular songs
23.05 Literary Salon (repeat)

00.05 Night Birds - songs, chal

JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9 Eden: The Genius; Edison: Revenge of the Ninja; Habirah: Trading Places 4, 6.45, 9; Ninjat Hanaram: Frauing Fraces, 0.03, 9.

Effic Short Romance; Mitchell: Class 7, 9.

Orion: Le Choix des Armes 4, 6.45, 9.

Oran: Twilight Zone 7, 9; Superman III at 4; Bombino in Egypt 10.30 a.m.; Rom: Another Way: Semadar: Officer and Gentleman 7, 9.15; E.T. 10.30, 1.30; Blavenei Ha'uma: Murderous Summer 1.45, 9.15: Cinema One: Wizard of Oz 4.30: Finals 6: Paper Moon 7.30; West Side Story 9.30; Cinematheque: A Bout de

TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30
Allenby: Revenge of the Ninja; Ben-Yehoda: Lone Wolf Macquade: Chen 1: Trading Places 4.30, 7, 9.30; Chen 2: Officer and Cientleman 4.30, 7, 9.40; Star Wars II a.m.: Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp 4.30; Chen 3: Blue Thunder 4.30, 7, 9.30: Empire Strikes Back 11 a.m.; Cher 4: Cannery Row 4.30, 7.05, 9.30; Life of Briant I, 2: Chen 5: Psycho II 4.30, 7.05. 9.35; Return of the Jedi 11, 2; Cinema One: Night of the Juggler, Dekel: Gabriela 7.15, 9.30; Drive-In: Bud Dugan Returns 9.30; Superman III 5.30, 7.15; Sex Film, midnight: Eather: New York Nights; Gat: 1 Love You Carmen; Gordon: Danton 4.30, 7, 9.30; Hod: Baby Love 4.30, 7, 30, 30; Lev II: Local Hero 1.30, 1.30, 215, 0.30; Lev III. The Way Way Way. 4.40. 715. 930; Lev II; The Way We Were (30, 430, 7.15, 9.30; Limor: Le Choix des Armes 7, 9.30; Annie 4.30; Maxim: Arusim in the Army 4.30, 7.15, 9.30, Fighter Taur, Sun. 11 a.m.; Mograbi: War Games 4.30, 9.30; Orly; Deadly Summer 4.15, 7, 9.30; Peris: Nagu: 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.30; Peer; Merry Christmas Mr. Lawrence; Shahaf: Flash Dance; Tchelet: My Favourite Year: Tel Aviv Museum: Yol; Zalon: To Begin Again; Studio: Class 7,15, 9,30; Tom Sawyer 4,30; Class: Patagonia Rebels 6, 8, 9,50

HAIFA 4, 6.45 9 Amphitheatre: \text{\text{Amic 11, 4; Piranha II Fly-}} Amphibearre: Anne 11.4; Franka 11.75; ing Killers 6.45, 9; Armon: Twilight Zone; Atzmon: Lone Wolf; Chen: Flash Dance; Geler: Forc: Ten at Navarone 10, 2, 6; Porky's Grames 12, 4, 8; Moriah: Breathless 6.45, 9; Orab: Man From Snow, River; Orion: Flaming Touch 6 non-top; Orly: Local Hero 6.45, 9; Peter Pan 4: Peer: Merry Christmas Mr. Lawrence; Rose Up Your Anchor; Shark: To Begin Again 6.45, 9; French Cultural Centre: Les Demoiselles de Rochefort

RAMAT GAN Armon: I Love You Carmen 7.15, 9.30; Bedknobs and Broomsticks 4; Llly: M A.S. H. 7.15, 9.30; Oasls: Trading Places 4, 7, 9 30; Orden: Buby Love 7.15, Places 4, 7, 9 30; Orden: Baby Love 7.15, 9.30; Boy Takes Girl 4; Rasset Gas: War (lames 7.15, 9 30)

HERZLIYA David: Class 7.15, 9.30; Tiferet: Blue Thunder 7.15, 9.30

Migdal: Yanks 7, 9.30; Herbie Goes Bananas 4, Savoy: Return of the Jedi 4,

WHAT'S ON

Notices in the feature are charged at 1S339 per line including VAT; insertion every day costs IS6659 including VAT. per month. Copy accepted at offices of The Jerusalem Post and all recognized advertising agents.

Jerusalem MUSEUMS

Israel Museum. Opening Exhibition (6.12 at 8 p.m.): Gabi Klasmer, Paintings, Continuing Exhibitions Tom Scidman Freud, Illustrator of children's books from the 1920's; Scraps, showing use of scraps for theatre sets and greeting eards. Miriam Neiger, Haunted Environments; Memphis Milano, Furniture and Accessories: Michael Druks, Projection on Photographic Situations: David Bomberg Palestine 1923-1927; Moritz Oppenheim, Jewish Painter; Tip of the Iceberg No. 2; Permanent Collection of Judaica, Art. Archaeology and Contemporary Israeli Art. Rockefeller Museum: Kade h Barnea, Judean Kingdom fortress; Exploring the Past (for children) at Paley Centre.

Visiting Hours: Main Museum (0.5. At 11 and 4. "Animals." Hanukka play for children. 11: Guided tour in English. 3: Guided tour of Archeology Gulleries. 4: Storytelling hour for children age 7-9 (in English). 9: Theatre, "We who Were the Beautiful," with Scarlet Harlos.

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Bronfman Reception Centre, Sherman Building, Buses 9 and 28 to last stop, Further details: Tel, 02-882819 American Mizrachi Women. Free Morning Tours -- 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem, Tel. 02-

Tel Aviv

MUSEUMS Tel Aviv Museum, Exhibitions: Pins Collection, Chanese and Japanese Paintings and Prints; Eury Leitersdorf, Israeli fashion designer; Micha Kirshner, photographs; Zvi Goldstein, Structure and Superstructure (Helena Rubin-stein Pavilion); Classical Painting in 17th and in centuries; Impressionism and Post-Impressionism; Twentieth Century Art; Israeli An. Visiting Hours: Sun.-Thur. 10-10. Fr. closed. Sat. 10-2; 7-10. Helena Rubinstein Paydian: Sun. Thur. 9-1, 5-9, 1-r. closed, Sat.

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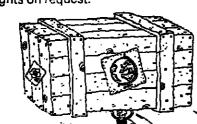
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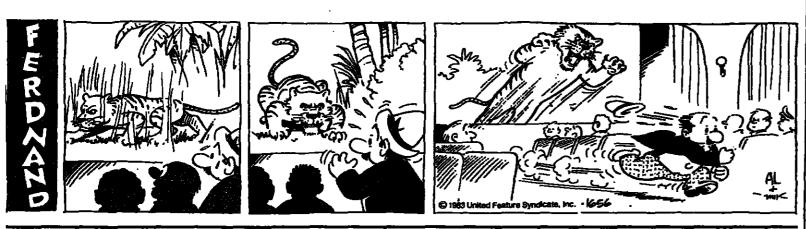
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ONE-AND-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Maxim for the Christian era

(5) 4 Big gain for stout golf

instructor enjoying good health? (3, 6) 9 Displayed a willingness to

invest apparently (4, 3)
11 Breakfast for people in bed? (7)
12 Court one of the four child-

ren (4) 13 Match for a homely goddess

14 Moulding nothing but an enthusìastic American response

17 We 'ave age right represent-

19 The spectre of war (7, 6) 21 Share certificate 007 (4) 22 Gem found in First Avenue?

23 Take in victim of beach pol

lution maybe (4)

26 An obnoxious nitwit

Belgium (7)

27 Self-expression (7)

28 Shown what happens when E double-flat is written (9) 29 How to arrest excessive 25 " wear in a new engine (3, 2) bi DOWN

I Balanced like the sides of a cube (3, 6) 2 Demonstrate by setting it in semi-precious stone (7)

3 A broken nose for Adam's grandson (4) 5 Make up one's mind to enter

dive (4, 3, 6) 6 Carried away all tied up one hears (4)
The burden carried by a

father with eight (7) 8 Sense exhibited by people of culture (5)

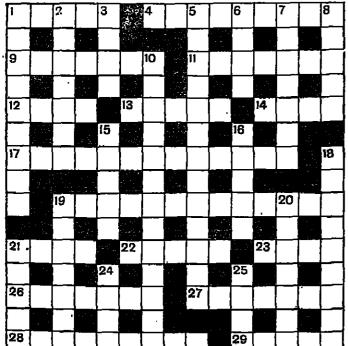
10 There will be trouble when it's Old Nick's turn to shout

we 'ave age right representing the proper figure too | (3, 5, 2, 3) | 15 Ward off Jerusalem's score maker (5) 16 Look astonished at a torn

page (5) 18 Grown up cowboy? (9) 19 Are they ticked off as the secretary reads them? (7) 20 Gathering about the wed-

21 What an accommodating timber merchant can supply

24 Fit promise made by us (4) 25 " — — die." says the maxim. but there is a way out (4)



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14 Trance

14 Trance
16 Not so much
18 Regret
20 Female performer
21 "Waverley"
novelist
23 Irritable
24 Fast
26 Overweight
28 Pamphlet

DOWN

2 Clive's 1751 victory

27 Aggregate

29 Concise

FORTUNE TEMP

QUICK SOLUTION

Money Matters

Orgad's steps 'will have little effect'

By MACABEE DEAN Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - The series of economic and financial steps taken by Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad "can contribute very little to taming inflation and to putting the country's economy on the road to recovery." This is the opinion expressed in a study just released by Euroteam, a financial consultancy

Moreover, the study says "the regulating of the bank shares by the government has led to the injection of an unprecedentedly high sum into the economy, which might wipe out the effects of the positive steps undertaken by the Finance Ministry.'

The survey lists the steps already taken by the authorities to "cool off" the economy: cutting subsidies on basic food items; imposing an education fee; increasing travel tax; cutting \$10 million from the

another \$8m, from the Ministry of Social Affairs; freezing the civil service, and reducing payments to civil

"All these steps must be seen against the background of the magnitude of the entire problem which the government must solve."

The government spent \$3.4 billion more in 1982/83 than it received in taxes and other incomes: in 1981/82 the deficit was \$3.6 billion. Meanwhile, the government printed the equivalent of \$1.4b. in 1982/83 and \$1.6b. in 1981/82.

"Cutting \$18m. from the two government ministries constitutes only half a per cent of the government's deficit spending, and about 1.2 per cent of its printing of money. Such minor cuts in spending can have very little effect on the overall picture," says the study.

The government took steps during the same period which could

Education Ministry's budget, and lead to a worsening in the economy, the study charges, it paid ou \$600m. in support of the commercial bank shares. "This is almost half the entire printing of money in 1982/83."

The government hopes that the provident funds, the pension funds and the insurance companies will buy the commercial bank shares now in the government's hands Box these institutions would much prefer to buy government indexlinked bonds, bearing 6.5 per cem interest, than dollar-linked banking shares, even if they pay more in terest. says the study.

The survey notes that part of the 5600m, the government has spent to support the commercial bank shares "was used to buy foreign currency (natam), thus causing a reduction in the money in circulation." But the public could easily pull this money out of the patam accounts, and spend it, thus increasing inflationary pressures, the study says.

Property was 'best investment' of last decade

By AARON SITTNER Jerusalem Post Reporter

So, what's the best investment in

Following the fireworks at the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange in October, fewer and fewer financial pundits are willing to estimate the financial future of this or that investment

However, when it comes to hindsight there is no shortage of experts, especially when they have an axe to grind. An example of such historical sharpshooting is contained in a study just released by the Federation of Contractors and Builders, whose three-day biennial convention gets underway in Jerusalem this

"In the ten-year period between 1973 and 1983 the best investment in Israel was the purchase of a residential housing unit," according to Binyamin Kandler, a federation

Banks plan

increases in

service fees

economist. "In that period, prices of flats rose 342-fold on the average. Comparatively, the Consumer Price Index rose 247-fold; the government debenture index, 292-fold; and the price of the U.S. dollar, 130-

"True, the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange share index rose 435-fold in that same ten-year period. However, the collapse of share prices in the past two months has all but wrecked the investment advantage that had been claimed for equities," Kandler argues. The comparisons by the federa-

tion economist are based upon price surveys of three- and four-room flats in four-, six- and eight-storey buildings in medium-priced, centrally located neighbourhoods of nine cities: Ashdod, Beersheba, Bnei-Brak, Bat-Yam, Holon, Kfar Sava, Netanya, Petah Tikva and Ra'anana.

While the average increase in

market prices for these three- an four-room flats was 342 times the purchase price 10 years eadier Kandler found that the four-roor units actually increased 346-fold i price while the three-room flats di so by 335-times-the-purchase-price

What is more, the prices advance more for flats in developin neighbourhoods than those i neighbourhoods that had alread been developed 10 years ago.

Among the star performers i Kandler's study are the following an 80-square-metre, three-room fla in a medium-priced neighbourhoo in Petah Tikva which sold fc IS7,000 in August 1973, grew 367-fol by August 1983, and sold fo 1S2.578.000. Another big gainer w a four-room, 117-square-metre fli in central Beersheba. In Augu 1973 it changed hands for IS9,00 By August 1983 it was selling fe 153,750,000 - a 416-fold increase:

Dollar value of all stocks

By MACABEE DEAN Jerusalem Post Reporter TEL AVIV. - The commercial banks are considering revising their fees for all banking services, and the first revision will probably be to raise the price charged for each

transaction on the stock exchange. The present charge is IS100, and although no new price has been set, IS500 has been suggested. If this sum is decided upon, it will probably take effect early in

January. The banks are also considering raising the annual fee they charge for issuing, or renewing, a credit card; charging a fee for each use of their automatic tellers; and charging for each personal payment of such bills as electricity, water and municipal rates. However, if these bills are paid automatically through standing orders, no fee will be

down 11 per cent in November by eight per cent (or \$400 million) the period under review By MACABEE DEAN

Jerusálem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - The dollar value of all stocks traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange dropped by 11 per cent, to stand at \$6.8 billion, from November 1 to 29, according to the-Securiteam financial consultants.

Commercial banks constituted 65 per cent of the entire market activity. Despite the "arrangement" which gave government support to most of the banks, they fell in value the period under review. During this period the dollar ro

by 13 per cent in relation to t' shekel. Thus, if bank shares are su ported at their "shekel price," at the shekel is devalued, the shar lose a part of their dollar value. The ten biggest companies m

account for 68 per cent of the ent: market, compared to only 47 p cent at the end of 1982, The ten biggest companies:

Name	Sm. value	Sm. value	Sm. value	nse o	r fall	FINE OF
	31,12,82	31.10.83	29.11.83	in Nov. in Sm.	Since Dec. 82 in Sm.	fall in per cent since Dec
Hapoalim	1.926	1,413	1,300	(119)	(627)	(33)
Leumi	1,772	1,264	1,214	(50)	(558)	(31)
IDB	887	666	614	(52)	(278)	(81)
Discount	652	508	484	(22)	(168)	(26)
Mizrahi	418	369	344	(25)	(74)	(18)
IDB Dev.	418	293	162	(131)	(256)	(61)
Elron	153	111	141	30	(12)	(8)
Elbit	88	72	135	68	47	53
Dead Sea	768	150	125	(25)	(631)	(83)
Clal	514	121	92	(29)	(442)	(83)

(442) Figures in brackets denote a loss; those without brackets denote gains

Norwegian firm advises Soviets on offshore oil

charged.

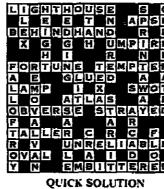
OSLO (Reuter). — A Norwegian company which has emerged as a leading international surveyor of offshore oil and gas finds is advising the Soviet Union how to exploit its petroleum resources in the Barents

GECO (the Geophysical Company of Norway) is a major byproduct of the country's offshore oil industry and has grown in the last 11 years into the third-largest concern of its kind in the world.

Along with six other Norwegian companies, GECO last week handed over to the Soviets a plan of how they could help Moscow to map and exploit petroleum resources in the tough climatic conditions of the Barents Sea, which oil industry experts say could contain vast reserves of oil and gas.

Norway and the Soviet Union meet next month to attempt to divide the continental shelf under the sea, after three years of deadlock. Despite these political differences the Norwegian companies are advising the Soviets, but they say their project involves drilling in areas firmly within the Soviet sector.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION



ACROSS: 1 Caulk, 4 Screws, 9 Project, 19 Ratio, 11 Loth, 12 Manacle, 13 Hip, 14 Macs, 18 Rode, 18 Buy, 20 Hiegal, 21 Syre, 24 Light, 25 Nethall, 26 Thorny, 27 Money, DOWN: 1 Cupola, 2 U-Boat, 3 Keep, 5 Coronary, 8 Enticed, 7 Shoyel, 8 Stamp, 13 Heighten, 15 Allegro, 17 Billet, 18 Blink, 19 Medley, 22 Years,

CHILE AGREEMENT. — The Manufacturers Associations of Israel and Chile signed an agreement at the end of last week providing for joint activities in areas

including the fields of production,

marketing and exchange of infor-

mation.

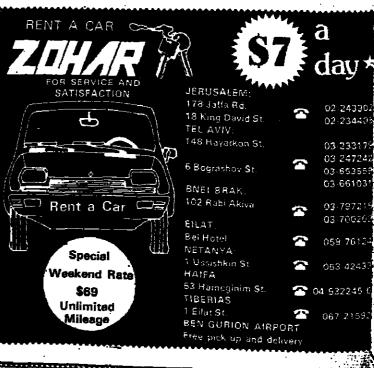
U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT. - T U.S. unemployment rate fell share in November under the impact the strong economic recovery to & per cent, the lowest level in tv years, the Labour Department h reported.

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+3.6

Data

63 issues rise 5% or more

VIV - With the General Index, commercial banks exi, up 4.85 per cent and with was no little joy on the Tel-.itock Exchange yesterday. .. statistics for the day made sive reading, with the service ade, land development, real and citrus plantations, inils and investment groups all

Fig. 10.

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14

ng gains of up to 6 per cent. Volatility Index, which s the relation between high and major losers, stood at 33 and only eight issues fell er cent or more.

vever, all was not roses as far shares of the commercial were concerned. It appears least some of the members of blic used yesterday's session opportunity to switch out of inares and to make an entry e non-banking share market. ommercial bank share sector . 1,34 per cent as some of the

which are a part of the agreewith the Treasury, fell as the state only share in this group · traded unchanged. far as the other banks were

rned, the lights were all green. : Iaritime Bank of Israel shares . both established as "buyers for the second consecutive 1 and when trading reopens today these shares could e a major upward move as vil) be trading without any restraints.

t International Bank was also "buyers only" list while FIBI through with a 7.6 per cent

ns of up to 5.7 per cent were led in the mortgage bank with Independence Mortgage oup's leader.

0 per cent gain achieved by Leasing 0.1 led a rising ulized financial institution

urance equities were up rately when compared with groups of trading. Yardenia as the outstanding performer → 10.2 per cent gain.

: service and trade group was y ahead with hotel stocks perng strongly and reflecting adof about 10 per cent. The

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

under close scrutiny by banks' research departments, and the public apparently likes what it has read.

Surging advances marked the land development, real estate and citrus plantation section, Gains of up to 10 per cent were liberally scattered throughout the sector. The options did even better, on a percentage basis, with gains of up to 26 per cent to be noted.

industrials were also well up. Starting with Agen, which gained 10 per cent, and running throughout the group, the 10 per cent gains were enough to tickle the fancy of shareholders and possibly make the "sideliners" wish they had thought of participating in the market. Elron was one of the many 10 per cent winners. Arit continues to make headway and advanced by 7.8 per cent. Pri-ze shot ahead by 15 per cent. The Dead Sea Works spurted

ahead by 10.1 per cent. investment company issues did not disappoint. Israel Corporation 5 was a 10 per cent gainer as Clal Industries was up by 9.1 per cent. Discount Investments spurted

ahead by 5.3 per cent. Trading activity in the indexlinked bond market fell below the

levels achieved in share trading but was nevertheless just over IS537 million. Isolated gains of up to two per cent were visible in some of the index-linked bond groups.

The shares of Binyan Mortgage Bank have been the subject of many mentions in this column, as we have awaited the results of a Securities Authority investigation into allegedly improper trading practices in these shares. The Executive Committee of the Exchange took matters into its own hands and decided to relegate the Binyan share trading from the regular trading session and the shares will now trade only in the "computerized" section. This will make it nearly impossible to try to manipulate the movement of the

shares. The Phoenix Israeli Insurance Co. Ltd. announced its intention to issue to shareholders bonus shares in the order of 100 per cent.

The Executive Committee of the Exchange announced its decision to promote the Alliance The and Rubber shares from "computerized trading" to the regular trading ses-

There was no trading in the shares of Ummar Textiles as the exchange announced that it was having difficulty in carrying out trading in these shares as part of "computerized trading."

FIBI Holding Co. Ltd. announced vesterday that the June 30 deal whereby Discount would acquire shares of the First International Bank will go ahead.

already set up trade agreements

with countries in the Mediterranean

- including Israel - that are

designed to lead to free trade areas. In Israel's case, that is due in 1989.

billion worth of goods from Israel -

largely diamonds, light machinery,

fruits and vegetables. The U.S. sold

Israel about \$2.3b. worth, largely

A free trade area would seek to

create more business -- and, conse-

quently jobs - by dismantling present barriers to an easy exchange of goods. But other countries would be

cut out of this preferential treat-

machinery of all kinds.

Last year the U.S. bought \$1.2

U.S.-Israel free trade accord could open new business era The European Community has

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. has never formed a complete free trade area with any other country before, and setting one up with Israel — as now planned — could open a new era in the way it does

business with the rest of the world. In a free trade area, the countries taking part agree to abolish customs duties and other restrictions on a substantial part of their trade. Such an area between the U.S. and Israel would translate a "special relationship" into terms of dollars and shekels.

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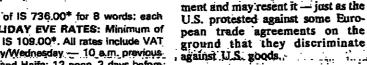
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pean trade agreements on the ground that they discriminate against U.S. goods. سرسا برات The agreement to negotiate a free trade area was a concrete but littlenoticed result of last week's talks between President Ronald Reagan

Informal negotiations have been going on for two years, and the Resean administration says the formal arrangements should take only a few months. .

That estimate may prove optimistic when Congress, U.S. industry and other governments are heard from, according to Katherine Keim, who handles trade with Israel at the U.S. Department of Com-



FOREIGN CURRENCY Yesterday's fureign exchange rates against the larael Shekel, for S. dollar transactions under \$3,000

•	and transactions	of other co	rrancias
t	mider the equ	ivalent of \$	50 0.
1	: -	Sailing	Buyin
•	USS	97.093B	96.126
l l	Sterling	141.3686	139.960
	DM	35.9274	
i.	French FR	11.8133	
1	Dutch G	32.091B	
•	Swiss FR	44.8305	
L	Swedish KR	12.1939	12.072
1	Norwegian KR	12,8398	12.610
L	Swedish KR Norwegian KR Danish KR Finnish MK	9.9532	9.854
•	Finnish MK	16.7910	15,623
1	Canadian 5	/6.1/22	11.393
I.		89.8603	
ı		81.0539	
Ł	Belgian Con (10)	17.7276	17.551
1		, 17.4645	
1	Austrian SH (10)	51.0483	
	Yen (100)	41.7338	
.J.	Italian Lire (1000)	.59.3302	58,739
ŀ			
1	GOLD: 403/403.50		
1	148551 LTP (1000) GOLD: 403/403.50	1	• • • •
ł	interbank		
T.	SPOT RATES:		
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2.1620/35 per S per S per S per S per S Swiss FR 8.2135/60 French FR 1635.75/50 Italian Lin 3.0255/70 Dutch G 232.40/55 9.7665/90 per S per S Norwegian KR Swedish KR 7.5010/5060 7.9575/9625

FORWARD RATES: I mms. 3 mms. 6 mms. 1.4565/77 / 1.4582/698 1.4505/620 3.6921/946 2.5789/774 2.6515/565 DM/S 2,6921/946 2,6769/774 2,6515/505 Sw.FR/S 2,1412/431 2,1306/325 2,1000/023

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Commerc	-				Bond Ware 0.5	157	102	+9	+6.1	Eftan	67	b.o.2	+3	.47	Cyclone 1	35	h a l	• 17	• • 11
IDB p	B5300		-111	–.1	Bond Ware on	47 194	167 674	+3	+ 3.7 + 9.9	Eftan op	45		+ b	15.4	Cyclone 5 Cyclone on	212 90)196 181	. }? . 0	+57 +123
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IDB Br	3722	15	90	-2.4	Yahalom	65	h.o.l	+ 3	+4.8	Агратап р	1024	,11M	···.c.	_	Nedem Chem of		-	. •	-54
IDB p A	22050		1300	5.6	Yahalom op 1	37	159	+5	+ 15.6	Argaman r	807		-8	_10	King 1	550	51	, 41	- 10.0
IDB op II	2580	70	-100	_3.7 _4.1	Nikuv 1.0	278	b.o.1	+13	+4.9	Arit 1	1455		+ 105	- 7.8	King 5 King on 1	274 155	129	# 25 n c	• 4 K
Union 0,1 Discount Br	2724 4889	88.2 54	115 70		Nikuv 5.0 Nikuv op 1	138 76	b.o.l Sh	+6 -5	+4.9 —6.0	Antop Ana Bii	1154 165		+ 100	- 5.1	Klot !	255	lu	: i-	-71
Discount A r	4750	264	-213	_4.3	Consort, Hold. 0		b.o.l	+6	+ 4.8	Ata C D.I	77		• h.	-48	Ktil 5	141	15	n c	_
Discount op 2	3771	34	+1	-	Consort, 0.5	79	83	+5	+6.8	Tadir 1.0	220		n.v.	-	Katz Adler i	750]+1	• 2t•	- 100
Discount B cn	559	99	<u>-4</u>	7	Consort. op A	65	5	—l	-2.3	Tadir 5.0	95		+ 8	. 98	Katz Adler 5	239	h v.1	+12	
Mizrahi r Mizrahi b	J 508	2950	27	-1.8	Consort. on B	46	b.o.1	+3	+ B. J	Barton 1	115		n c.	.=	Katz∩p Rima U.I⊤	41) 41)	172	n	. 7 K
Mizrahi op }	1508 2540	29 71	~27 ~135	-1.8 -5.1	Kopell Kopelop	246 145	110	+ 12 - 26	+9.8	Barton 5 Barton op	50 36		• 3	+ 5.7	Rim G4 r	274	ì	0.74 0.5	
Mizrahi op 12	950	1093	50	-5.0	Crystal I	154	וד י	+12	+85	Gold Frost I	230		- 20	+ 9.5	Sheladou	110	4	- 2	4
Mizrahi en 6	12700	7	-458	-3.5	Rapac 0.1	400		+70	+8.4	Gold Frost 5	78		• -	, 9 9	Sheladot in	150			
Mizrahi en 9	700	972	n.c.		Rapac 0.5	106	45	+ 9	+4.6	Gold Frest op	40	h.o i	+6	• (5 ti	Schoellerma	5000	89	1 661	-151
Maritime 0.1	212	b.o.2	+10	+5.0	Supersol 2	1350	_ 5	n.c.	_	Gal. Ind 1.0	757		+ 40	٠ ١	Shenten p	1.417	4	- 119	- 10 0 - 10 0
Maritime 0.5 Hapoalim p	(24	b.o.2	≠6 430	+ 5.1	Supersol B (0	560	344	+ 34	+6.5	Gal Ind 5.0	268		n.c.	_	TAT. (TAT5	454 242	(90) 185	. 22	- 100
Hapoelim r	3179 2525	2243	~130 n.c.	-3.9 -	Supersol on C	270 890	37 8	+ 49 n.c.	+22.2	Gal Ind. op 1	161		+ [h	-13.1	T.A.T. on 1	276	13*	. 41	22.7
Hapoalim b	2610	302	n.c.	~	Time I Time up	690		+30	+4.6	Galil Tech ! Galil Tech on	7,3% 87		+ i"	-74	T.G.L 1	250	241	li c	
Hapoalim op 1		187		-2.6	time op	070		-50		Com reen of	0.	11 () 1	-41	•••	T.G.L 5	141	70	• 13	+ 10.2
Hapoalim ca 6		no tradic			Land, Rea	ı D.	tata	Cite	16	Dubek p	tann	15	n.4	_	TGI. op	14	45	n c	
Hapoalim en 8		4		-3.3	Lain, ver	ı cə	LAIT,	CIG	123	Dubek p. h	1600		n c	_	Teden i	534	357	. 40	- 10 0 → 12.7
General A	6360	44	255	3.9	Oren	167	198	+9	+6.0	Delta Gahl I	214	752	+ 24	- 15.3	Tedea op Tava	481 155	10 f	. 45 . 15	- 4
General op 8	34000 14000	6	900	-6.0	Oren op 1	199	85	+25	+ 14.4	Deka Galil 3 Deka Gal. op 3	153	43	• 10	+ 7.0	Tava no 2	150		• • • •	_
General op 9	6000	ĭ	10	7	Azorim Prop. Azorim r	171	628	+ 15	-9.9	Dafron I	٠.	258	+ 0	+15.4	Taal Br	114	141	. 24	10.2
General co 5	4845	4	— 70	1,4	Azorim op D	145 202	657 156	+ 10 + 25	+74	Dafron 5	150	353 514	+7	+4.1 +9.6	Frutarom r	科川	4		+29
General on 7	305	411	-5	-1.6	Azorim op E	95	441	÷ 13	+ 15.9	Dafron op	67	b.o.2	-11	+107	Lachish I	345		-	••
Leumi O.I	1582	3230	-22	-1,4	Eilon	48	87	+4	+10.2	Dester Chem.	153	າຄບ	+7	.48	Lachish 5 Lachish op	240 312	7 14	1 2	-
Leumiop 13 Leumion 9	2090 2110	74 3	п.с. —101	4.6	Eilon op	30	100	+2	+ 9.1	Dester on A	7	204	+ 5	+11.9	Rožovin I	145	Ĭ:	n.	·
Loumi en 9	2110 603	310	-101 -17	-2.7	Amnonim I Amnonim on	218	60	-6	-2.7	Fertilizer 0.1 Fertilizer 0.5	462		+ 22	+ 5.0	Turo Pharm.	142	501	. ~	. 48
ОНН	1160	3,0	+40	+3.6	Africa Isr. 0.1	105 1975	45 30	+ 13 —95	+ 14.1 4.6	Fertilizer op	285	220 364	n.c + 15	+120	T				
Finance Trade	1 2150	10	—9 6	-4.0	Africa Isr. 1.0	1920	30	—50		Cables r	U _D P	b.a.l	+ 35	+5.0	Investme	nt C (ompa	Dies	
Finance Trade		_6	64	5,4	Africa op 2	3890	~	-30	8	Cables b	190	h.o I	- 33	-5,0	Unico r	365	341	- 11	-17
Finance Tr. of N. American I		20 29	70	—3.7	Arazim	96	b.g. (+4	+4.9	United Spinner	100	(30	+ 10	+10.2	IDB Des r	2240	11-45	4 100	
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N. Am. op I	1044	623	-40	-3.7	Arledan op Arledan 0.1	315	- 65	.5	+ 1.6	Hamaslul	39 173	242 MI	 15	+114	Incoha 0 5	173 Mr	,I), 450	· 22	- 10 3
Danot 1 Danot 5	378	143	+ 18	+5.0	Arledan 0.5	130	55	+ 12	+ 10.2	Hamaslul 5	115		- 10	. 4 5	Elgar r	5-341		0.5	- 1-1,1
Danot sc 2	114 274	1293 445	+5 +25	+4.6	Ben Yakar i	224	11	+1	+ .5	Hamasiui op	170	2	n.c		Elgar h	855			
First Int'l 5	304	b.o,1	+14	4,8	Ben Yakar op Baranswitz I	100	27 360	+9	5 +9.9	Hatchof I Hatchof 5	283 239	b o.l 25	+13	+4.8 +9.8	FI-Ros I El-Ros S	7.7	h ii 2 hh ii 3		.51 .50
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3.7	70	.1.			Baranowitz op	43	200	+5	+14.5	Vitalgo 1	125	18	- 5	-42	Ellera b	534		- 14	- 10 [
Mortgag	e Rai	iks			Dankner 1	105	376	+6	+6.I	Vitalgo 5 Wardinon	.75	24	+ 5	+ 7 1	Amissar	1 4 41		2011	- 0.5
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Carmel deb	1025	627	4 123 G.C.	¥ 13, *	Datad op 2	140	_	_	_	Sanlakol 5 Sanlakol op	196 165		.3		Israel Corp. 5	221	226	- 24	. IP 0
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DevMongage DevMon, op		16	+ 38	+11.5	Property Bldg	1720	11	n.c.		is Can Corp I	242	103	- 22	+10.0		•			
Mishkan r	368 3685	8	n,c.	4,117,	Bayside 0.1	1369	33 [1	+119	+9.5	Is Can Corp 5 Pri-Ze I	216	71	• [6]	-44	Amps r	100		- 15	
Mishkan b	3685			_	Bayside 0.5.	.1030	h = 1	.03	7 U. I	FIFEE L	260	102	- 34	+15.0	Ampa on I	543	bol	_ %	. 19.3

1	Gen. Morigage	1367	20	+2	+,2	D		100			Zikit 1.0	102			- 5 0	. GL		•		
۱	Gen. Mortgage	1361		_	-	Drucker op	46	109	+1	+5.8	Zikit 5.0	485 67	h o.2 h.o.2	+23	447	Afik op Consel Trude	35 (14) 576	.	. 27	. 1
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I	DevMongage b	950			_		1720	11	n.c.		Is Can Corp I	2.5		st.c	+ 10.0	# collicens L	51.5	711	- 44	. 5
ł	DevMort, ap	368	16	+ 38	+11.5	Property Bldg Bayside 0.1	1369	33	+ 119	+9.5	Is Can Corp 5	242	103	- 22						
ł	Mishkan r	3685	ğ	n.c.	_		1030	ii.	+65	+6.7	Pri-Ze I	216	71	- 10	-44	Amps r	100	,lui	- 15	,
ł	Mishkan b	3685	_			Bayside 0.5.	1192	b.o.l	÷ 92	+8.4	Pri-Ze 5	260	102	. 34	+15.0	ֆութ ա տր Լ	543	No.1	- 44	. 19
ţ	Independence	1480	3.5	+ 80	+5.7	Bayside op B	855	6.0.1	-5	÷0.4	Pri-Ze on	119	[40	+ 1	• 3.5	Disc. Invest 1	10**	715	, (181	,
l	Tefahot p r	1500	1	-10	7	ILDC t	1150		-,	0	Sdom Metal	én.	401	• •	-30	Disc. Invest. 6	1450		10.0	
l	Tefahot r	1490	25	-10	7	ICP 0.1		255	+7	+2.3	Sdom Metal or	Ink	32	- 15	- 4 >	Disc, deb 135		เจ เราจีเม		
ſ	Tefahot b					ICP 0.5	138	318	-		Haifa Chemical	Şu	.23	+ !	-17	Hapoal Inv. r	4410	- 4	н.	
Ì	Tefahot op B	3060		_	_		71	290	n.c.	+ 14.3	Fixe 'J'	N50	116	* *	+.6	Leumi Inc	- 14	1522	410)	٠.
ł	Tefahot deb. i	558	(3	-4	—.7	ICP op 1	.36		+4			210	(A)	- 11	-55	Jordan Expl 0 !		_A4		• !
۱	Tefahot deb. 2	181	2146	n.c.	—. .	Ispro 0.1	185	252	+4	+ 2.5	Five T op	115	6.5	- 15	+150	Jordan E. opt	Hzan	_	3190	
l	Jaysour 1	374	50	+ 10		Isralom	249	b.u.2	+ 12	+5.1	_					Jordan op 4	:0		. 5	- 11
ſ	Jaysour 5	310	87	+12	+4.0	Isras b	252	714	+ 20	+ 8.6	Teva r	1800	158	- 85	+50	Migrati Inv. r	1201		- 6-	
l	Jaysour op	104	168	+5	+5.1	Cohen Dev.	120	180	+9	+ 8.1	Teva h	[950	ħ	-53	-27	Mizrahi d. 122	241	<u>,</u> 41	. 22	
1	Merav r	225	291	+ 10	+4.7	Cohen Dev. op	61	38	-6	9.0	Tip Top	67	111	—1	-15	Marahi di 124	* *	27		
ł	Product.	223	291	7 10	77.7	Lumir 1	92	28	+3	+ 3.4	Tip Top up	40	22	- l	-24	Hiton 1	٠.5		- t.	. 11
ŀ						Lumir 5	49	120	n.c.		Tempo 10	173	239	+ S	. 14	Hiton 5	45	n y	• 1	
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Į						Bldg. Res.	66	694	+6	+ 10.0	Tromashest I	507	7	n.c		Chil Trade	371	181	. 141	٠.,
ſ	Shilton r	146	595	+4	+ 2.8	Bldg. Res. op 1	40	963	+ 5	+8.1	Tromashest 5	461	.173	+ 24		Clair Tr. op C	#U."	251	• Yr	٠,
١	Shilton on B	837	b.o. i	+ 88	+11.8	M,Ť.M. I	3950	4	+150	+4.0	Trom. op 1	567	18	-11	-1.4	Export Inv.	3.40		Π.ς.	
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+50 +21 +25 +21 +17 +99 +32 +10.1 list have been amended to bring them more in line with the companies' own Latin spellings. The listing of companies ac-

cords with the Hebrew alphabetical order.



Careful!! Carful??



Erwin Frenkel

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Pressure on Damascus

TENSIONS arising fron the confrontation between Israel and the U.S. on the one side and Syria on the other side over Lebanon were running high for some time before Premier Yitzhak Shamir conferred with President Ronald Reagan in the White House last week. It was a safe bet that the situation in Lebanon would be a major subject of discussion between the two leaders and their aides.

On his return home last Friday Mr. Shamir reported that he saw eye-to-eye with Mr. Reagan on Lebanon, Israel and the U.S., the premier said, viewed "Syrian aggression, massively supported by the Soviet Union," to be the main obstacle to "a settlement which could provide stability."

This much could, of course, have been expected, and it hardly required Mr. Shamir's confirmation. The question left unanswered was, what concrete plans, if any, were devised in Washington to concert Israeli and American action vis-a-vis the Syrians.

Yesterday the two leading London newspapers, the Observer and the Sunday Times provided an answer of their own: Israel and the U.S. are supposed to have reached a "secret agreement" last week to use military pressure on the Syrianforces in Lebanon to induce the ailing President Hafez Assad to withdraw from that country. Under that agreement, the U.S. would provide Israel with a protective umbrella against any threat of Soviet intervention on the side of the Syrians.

The "unprecedented" pledges of American military, financial and political aid to Israel were said to be "the price demanded by Shamir for an important and dangerous service yet to be rendered."

Could all this be true? One proof of the report was supposed to have been the Israel air force strike Saturday morning on the bases of Syrian-connected terrorists. This was alleged to have been "a first taste of what is to come." But this raid, carried out in retaliation for a series of terrorist attacks on Israeli soldiers in Lebanon, was itself only the latest in a recent

Whether this worn-out method of Israeli response is ideal in treating the terrorist disease is moot. But it certainly did not prove the existence of an American-Israeli accord to initiate "military pressure" on the Syrians.

The lacking proof might be thought to have been offered by the strike launched by U.S. navy aircraft yesterday morning on Syrian targets in the Shouf and Matan mountains, in reprisal for Syrian firing the previous day on American planes conducting a "routine reconnaissance mission" over the area. But the American action, though plainly supported by Israel, had not at all been coordinated with Jerusalem, so it was asserted vigorously vesterday.

There is nevertheless, it seems, a kernel of truth in the allegation of an agreement between Israel and the U.S. on Lebanon. The leaders of the two countries, the Foreign Ministry's spokesman has conceded, agreed to put political pressure on Syria to evacuate the Land of the Cedars. What such political pressure could amount to, seeing that Washington's, let alone Jerusalem's, leverage on Damascus is

nothing to crow about, remains, however, a mystery. Perhaps Mr. Shamir, in reporting to the Knesset on his Washington talks today, will help elucidate the point. In doing so the premier could also usefully make it clear that, for all America's urgings on Israel to adopt a more "assertive" posture on Syria, this country still does not intend to be drawn into a major conflict with the Syrians except in strict self-

Co-L ADVANCE

(Continued from Page One) secretary-general Yeroham Meshel announced that "if the members of the Coordinating Committee do not agree to pay an advance, the labour federation will instruct the workers committees in each plant to take appropriate industrial action. Shortly after this announcement,

the private employers group announced it had informed all its member companies which employ some 700,000 persons (of which only 300,000 work in industry) to pay a 13 per cent advance on December

The employers also announced that "any plant or undertaking which cannot pay, or finds that payment will endanger its financial situation, may make other arrangements.

Moreover, the private employers group regretted the "unilateral breaking off of negotiations by the Histadrut, for this is what we consider its decision to order payment of the advance by the Histadrut enterprises without waiting to resume negotiations." The talks were broken off on Thursday by

both sides for "consultations." Eli Laniado, spokesman for the Coordinating Committee, added later that "it is a shame we could not come to an agreement. For if we did, we could work jointly with the government to see that the taxes on these advances are reduced. We have lost this chance, and the workers will suffer."

Commenting on the Histadrut decision, the Finance Ministry said yesterday that if no agreement is reached between the labour federation and employers by the end of the month, it will instruct employers in the public sector to pay advance compensation of 13 per cent as in the private sector.

The Treasury spokesman added that he hopes a solution would be found despite the Histadrut's central committee's "unilateral decision."

The ministry called upon the labour federation to resume negotiations, and added that only after this is done can a solution to all the issues involved, including the adjustment of tax brackets, be

DEIR AL-KAMAR

(Continued from Page One) pleted within a maximum of a period of 10 days," Salman said,

Jumblatt's decision was "unconditional," he added, "This humanitarian gesture is on the occasion of leader Kamai Jumbiatt's 66th birthday."

Kamal Jumblatt, Walid's father, was assassinated near his mountain village of Moukhtara in 1977. Leadership of Lebanon's Druse community of 250,000 then passed to his only son.

The Druse earlier had said they would not release the Christians in Deir al-Kamar until all Christian militiamen withdrew from Lebanon's Shouf mountains.

In early November, the Druse allowed about 1,000 to leave Deir al-Kamar under Red Cross supervision. The evacuation involved only elderly people and children.

When asked when he thought the new evacuation would begin, Salman said: "It's up to the Red Cross. We are ready as soon as the Red Cross says it's ready."

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THE HIGHER YOU'RE AIMING, THE MORE YOU NEED IT

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

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HAFEZ AL-ASSAD, the Syrian dictator, is riding high. He has been bloodied but not crushed by the Israeli army: he has gained the patronage of the U.S.S.R. and an abundance of its most modern weapons, and he has humbled the United States.

The murderous attack on the U.S. Marine headquarters, by exposing the inadequacy of U.S. military support for Beirut, will give Assad a cheap victory in controlling political developments in Lebanon.

Even more disconcerting was the fact that U.S. leaders, led by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger refused to state the obvious truth, afraid of "offending" the man who earned the title "butcher of Hama" for exterminating some 20,000 of his own countrymen in the Syrian city of that name. This tender regard for Assad's feelings - more of an abject surrender — was one of the sorrier aspects of the tragic Beirut episode, especially as a wide range of non-military reprisals was available to us. A few which could be mentioned are: commercial and diplomatic restrictions; pressure on Saudi Arabia to stop its financial tribute to Syria; counter-terrorism and tangible support to Syria's opponents. Or, how about opening a U.S. consulate on the Israeliannexed Golan Heights?

Another fact that could be used against Assad is the large personal fortune stashed away by Assad's family in the United States. Would you believe that Assad's brother, head of intelligence and therefore most directly involved in the Beirut action, has just bought himself a mansion in Bethesda, Maryland?

WHAT WILL Assad do next, after he wipes out the "moderate" faction of the PLO - that is, the faction not yet under his control? And after he massacres, directly or indirectly, Palestinian civilians in

ONLY THE FLIES and debris re-

main among the rows of tents which

until last week housed 4,400

suspected Palestinian and Lebanese

terrorists, but the empty camp is a

reminder of Israel's dilemma in

Many soldiers heaved a sigh of

relief when Israel swapped the An-

sar inmates, some of whom had

been held since the invasion of

Lebanon in June 1982, for six Israeli

About 1,000 of the Ansar in-

mates, considered hard-core

Palestinian terrorists, were flown to

Algeria. The rest were freed in

Intelligence experts fear that the

Palestinians who chose Algeria will

return to haunt Israel, but they are

divided over the dangers of leaving

more than 3,000 suspected Palesti-

nian and Lebanese terrorists free to

THE YOUNG ISRAELI soldier

shook his head in disbelief, as a dis-

consolate Lebanese driver tried to

explain how a Kalashnikov assault

rifle happened to be hidden in his

Moments earlier, the AK47 had

trousers which the driver said he

was delivering to a Sidon clothes

prisoners of war.

South Lebanon.

mini-bus.

ASSAD'S **OPTIONS**

By S. FRED SINGER

Lebanese refugee camps that have been protected by the Arafat faction of the PLO? Quite unintentionally, Israel's success in crippling the PLO also undermined Arafat's leadership and removed the organization as an effective challenge to Syrian hegemony over

All directions are now open to Assad: after all, Syria is centrally located and borders six countries. Let us see if we can do a simple cost-benefit analysis for the Syrian dictator, who looks so much like a western business executive.

Turkey is out - too tough and nothing to be gained. Lebanon is mostly occupied by Syria, anyway; Assad is not likely to give up the territory he now holds - some 60 percent of the country.

Historically, Jordan was the largest part of the Palestine mandate: it had been South Syria and administered from Damascus (as was Lebanon) before the Turks lost control of the region. Jordan is an artificial creation of the British, who wanted to find a suitable throne for a Hashemite prince so why not conquer and annex it?

But Jordan has no natural resources to speak of, and the Palestinian people are likely to be hostile to Syria, and to Assad personally. As Sunni Moslems, they abhor Assad's brand of Islam; they

sympathize with the people of Hama and with the PLO faction that is being obliterated by Assad.

The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, no lover of Israel, has already called for Assad's assassination and promised other-worldly rewards to the perpetrator.

ISRAEL would be a prime target for Assad, for all sorts of reasons: reclaiming lost Syrian territory; "liberating" all of Palestine, but then making it part of Syria and pushing the Jews into the sea. But Israel is too tough a nut to crack, even with the best of Soviet weapons, as long as U.S. technology and resources support Israel.

Now, Assad is a patient man who may feel that time is on his side, as he sees more arms and more money for Syria in the future. Still, this does not exclude smaller campaigns, like trying to dislodge the Israelis from their strategic positions in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

Saudi Arabia is off limits. Assad is not ready to tackle the center of Sunni orthodoxy if he can get the benefits of oil income without risks. Merely by remaining a threat, he can probably increase his annual protection fee. The Syrian dictator may not have studied Colbert, but he has learned how to pluck the goose to obtain the largest amount of

feathers without causing undue hiss-

This leaves fraq, a delightful target for Syria, with costs that are not too great and with all kinds of benefits - geopolitical, ideological. religious and pecuniary (oil money).

Syria is Iran's most steadfast ally in the war started by Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi dictator. Now that Iraq has received new chips, French missiles and planes Ayatollah Khomeini may want to cash in his chips.

Rather than block the Straits of Hormuz, interrupt Gulf shipping. and risk the ire of the United States and other oil consumers, why not have Syria start a second front and take over Iraq? Iran could get the southern oil fields around Basra and the Shi'ite, Khomeini-supporting Iragis, while Assad could have the northern oil fields around Kirkuk and a lot of Kurdish people.

After all, Iraq was just another British invention designed to provide a throne for another deserving Hashemite princeling.

RELIGIOUS factors play an important role in the Middle East. Saddam Hussein, who is a Sunni, rules over a restive Shi'ite majority; it would identify with Assad, who is a member of the Alawi sect, a Shi'ite faction.

The ideological factor is also quite strong. Hafez al-Assad, the leader of the Syrian Baathist party. hates Saddan Hussein, the leader of the Iraqi Baathist party. It's hard to know who is the keeper of the "true" ideology of this curious mixture of non-religious Arab nationalism-marxism. Anyway, Assad generally refers to Husssein as the "butcher of Baghdad," in memory of some dozens of Iraqi Baathists, all of them Hussein's former colleagues and "best friends," whom Hussein brutally eliminated.

It's hard to tell which of the two is

not to be named said he doubted

the more successful bute although Assad seems to be in numbers - if we don't count 100,000 or so who have been kille in Hussein's little Iranian adve

BUT THE MAIN benefit money. Even if Iran and Syria will simply to split Iran's oil many simply to split Iraci's oil resource Assad would end up with some million barrels per day of export worth \$15 billion per year. This is come would make Syria a power; be reckoned with, and in turn a retainly to Jordan and Lebanon, is even to Israel. Turkey and the Am Arab Gulf states.

Well before then, Assad show be able to divert to himself # protection money the Gulf state are now paying to Iraq, as well as: the PLO and Jordan, making hi richer and even more powerful.

In conjunction with Libya, Ass: could even pose a threat to Egypt feel certain that this appea somewhere under "future plans" he draws up his proposals to f Soviet Union for more arms this

But Assad is not home clear v The Palestinians may cause h some grief: they are, after all, ; complished terrorists, albeit longer with a base. The Sung which form the majority of Ara and the Moslem Brotherhot wiped out in Hama but ali elsewhere, may trip him up. And t Israelis stand fast on Jebel Baru in the Bekaa within shelling [tance of Damascus.

We would be wise in encouragi

Professor Singer is a member of the Ene.

TWO VIEWS OF LEBANON:

Gamble with death

By RUTH SINAI

roam Israeli-occupied South Lebanon.

"They really hated us," said an Israeli soldier who was hauling mattresses out of the empty tents and loading them on a truck.

Aluf Ori Orr, head of Israel's Northern Command, said that many of the released inmates have "malicious intent" and that if they took up terrorist activities, they would be jailed.

BUT NOW Ansar is empty. Israeli soldiers, wearing gas masks and carrying cannisters of disinfectant, were delousing the tents.

Maintenance work continues on the earthworks around the camp. Senior officers here say they do not know what will become of Ansar, where Israel invested an estimated 10 million shekels in October to try to make it escape-proof.

Some military officers predict the former prisoners will not engage in anti-Israel activity, "but it's enough if just a hundred do to give us a serious problem," said one officer. A Western diplomat who asked

there would be an increase in anti-Israel attacks in the south, partly because many of the Palestinians and Lebanese released would be busy settling scores with those who turned them in. He also said most of them were

only nominal members of terrorist organizations, not hard-core activists. With the PLO infrastructure in South Lebanon destroyed, they would have little support, he added. The Israeli officer said a total of 12,000 prisoners passed through Ap-

hard to determine who is a terrorist and who is not," he said. CRITICS HAVE SAID that by grouping so many prisoners in

sar in its 17 months of existence, but

weeding out pared the final number

down to 4,400. "After a war it's very

crowded pens, some who entered only as suspects came out fully

army spokesman in Sidon. "We are

Driving through the villages, one

"There has been a radicalization

of the atmosphere, less willingness

sees men wearing the blue-and-

fledged terrorists. The Israeli offi agreed that "there was a lot of doctrination, but we never i military training" in the camp.

Ansar was Israel's first large-sc experience with detention of t rorists: "We had to learn and le fast. Until Ansar, virtually the e dialogue we had with terrorists : through a rifle barrel," said anot Israeli officer at the camp.

He said 10 prisoners died be three when an Israeli rifle went accidentally, four would-becapees who were crushed by a b dozer while crouching in a tun they had dug, one suspected former forced by fellow inmatedrink disinfectant, one stabbed dispute with another inmate over it guitar and one shot in the h while trying to flee.

(The Associated Press)

Only five inmates succeeded escaping Ansar, the officer add

whether their release will lead t real deterioration in security. "Our problem is how to maint

Citrus growers who need to tr. sport fruit north of the Awali I have been issued with permits the

enable them to jump the ic queues at the crossing points. Other regular travellers can apfor the two-month permits, I

army officers said fewer than pected had asked for them, :. parently because of anti-Israeli fe In the early days of the war Lebanon last year, Israeli soldi

shopped and dined out in sor Lebanon. "All that is out of bout now. Serving in Lebanon I become both more boring and me dangerous," said a 22-year-t licutenant.

و نسون سون د ده

Price of peace

By DAVID ROGERS

fallen to the ground during the vehicles and pedestrians can cross routine search of vehicles crossing at only two points along the 113-km. the Awali line. It was among a pile line, and the process can take hours. of cellophane-wrapped, corduroy

THE AWALI LINE is, to some

Rows of taxis wait either side of

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observers, increasingly taking on shop.
"I wonder how many of us this has killed," said the soldier, holding the appearance and atmosphere of a Trucks and cars stretch back for up the Soviet-made rifle. kilometres on the northern side, we

Weapons smuggling is one of the waiting to be waved forward for reasons Israel cites for increasingly searching by Arabic-speaking soldiers of the IDF Border Police. strict security measures that now effectively mean South Lebanon is cut off from the rest of the country Every night, drivers camp out by their lorries so they will be at the for 14 hours a day. front of the queue when the line From dusk to dawn, the line is reopens the following day.

closed. Between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.,

READERS' LETTERS

MIDDLE EAST TV To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I was shocked by the

naivete of Mr. Eugene Kline's letter to The Jerusalem Post on November 21, in which he praises the Middle East Network, which telecasts from Christian-held Southern Lebanon.

While Mr. Kline describes this network as without an axe to grind against Israel, he disregards their very axe... three out of every eight hours of programming are dedicated to the Christian missionary cause, with daily programmes calling on Jews to convert to Christianity!
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the Awali Bridge, the main crossing point, to pick up travellers who Pedestrians show Lebanese-

issued identity cards to the soldiers. 'All we really want to know from the identity cards is whether they are Lebanese or Palestinians," said an Israeli army officer called Rafi. Palestinians, who make up around 10 per cent of the 600,000 to 800,000 population of south Lebanon, are allowed to cross the line only with special permission.

Since several thousand Palestinians were freed from Ansar detention camp, Israel has "beefed up all aspects of our security systems," said Seren Shaul Segal, an

white track suits and gym shoes that were issued by the Red Cross to those released from Ansar. The word "Ansar" has been spraypainted on some buildings.

on maximum-level alert."

to cooperate with us," said Segal. THE NEW Israeli security measures go beyond extra road checks, patrols and the thick earth ramparts that now guard every army

Intelligence gathering has been extended, and homes have been searched for weapons. "Certain things have been nipped in the bud," Segal added.

The army says none of the freed Ansar prisoners has been rearrested, and it is too early to see



The 4th Annual

The campaign to maintain and enlarge services for the aged through the winter



The 35th Annual To provide toys and games for Hanukka for every child in a government institution or in foster care

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them to remain there.

Police Studies Center of the University Virginia. He was a Senior Fellow ai Heritage Foundation in Washington D. has served as a L.S. Deputy Assist Secretary of Interior and published en sively on Middle East oil problems.

a high level of security without flicting hardship on resident Segal said.

(Reuter News Service)